

landscaping

PART N



COWRA COUNCIL
116 KENDAL STREET
COWRA NSW 2794

COWRA COUNCIL
COMPREHENSIVE DCP
2021



table of contents

N.1. INTRODUCTION	5
N.1.1. Application of section	5
N.1.2. Objectives	6
N.1.3. Guiding principles	7
N.2. LANDSCAPE PLAN REQUIREMENTS	9
N.3. LANDSCAPING CONTROLS	13
N.3.1. General Landscape controls	13
N.3.2. Residential landscape controls	16
N.3.3. Commercial landscape controls	17
N.3.4. Industrial landscape controls	18
N.3.5. Residential subdivision landscape controls	19
N.3.6. Industrial subdivision controls	20
APPENDIX A - RECOMMENDED SPECIES LIST	23



introduction

PART N.1

This part provides introductory information related to the landscaping requirements for new development within the Cowra Shire Local Government Area.

N.1.1.	Application of section	5
N.1.2.	Objectives	6
N.1.3.	Guiding principles	7

The purpose of this Part is to provide a common set of landscape design, construction and management principles which ensure a high standard of landscape design and implementation for new development within the Cowra Shire Local Government Area where landscaping is required.

N.1.1. Application of section

Part N applies to the following development types that are defined in Cowra Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Residential Developments

Attached dwelling
Dual occupancy (attached)
Dual occupancy (detached)
Exhibition Home or Village
Group Home
Multi-dwelling housing
Residential flat building
Semi-detached dwelling
Seniors housing

Industrial Developments

General Industry
Heavy industrial storage establishment
Heavy industry
Industrial activity
Industry
Light industry
Offensive storage establishment

Resource recovery facility
Storage premises
Transport or Truck Depot.

Commercial & Community Developments

Bulky Goods Premises
Business Premises
Caravan Park
Child care centre
Commercial Premises
Eco-tourist facility
Function Centre
Garden Centre.
Hardware and building supplies
Highway service centre
Hotel or motel accommodation
Marina
Mixed use development
Neighbourhood shop
Plant nursery
Pub / small bar
Respite day care centre

- Service station
- Serviced apartment
- Vehicle body repair workshop or station
- Vehicle sales or hire premises
- Veterinary hospital
- Community facility
- Educational establishment
- Health services facility
- Information and education facility
- Medical Centre
- Recreation area.
- Recreation facility (indoor)
- Recreation facility (major)
- Recreation facility (outdoor)

Subdivisions

Part N will also apply to residential and industrial subdivisions, where relevant and as described throughout the plan.

N.1.2. Objectives

The objectives for landscaping are:

- a. To ensure that landscape design, construction and maintenance practices are appropriate for each specific site.
- b. To ensure that landscaping is maintained to a high standard for the life of the development.
- c. To provide aesthetically and functionally suitable landscape design solutions to enhance the street, urban and natural landscapes.
- d. To preserve and enhance the existing natural environmental character and ecology of Cowra Shire.
- e. To improve the relationship between the built and natural environments.
- f. To ensure that landscape submissions and landscape construction works for development sites are of an acceptable standard.

N.1.3. Guiding principles

The following guiding principles should be taken into consideration as part of the preparation of a landscape design for all developments to which Part N applies.

- a. Landscape designs should be simple, environmentally sound, yet effective and easy to maintain.
- b. Water efficiency in the landscape should be paramount.
- c. Where appropriate, trees should be the major element in any landscape submission, followed by shrubs and supplemented by ground cover plants and grasses.
- d. The selection of tree species should be in scale with the size of the proposed development.
- e. The details of “hard” elements such as paving, walls and fencing should be considered in conjunction with and not as substitutes for “soft” elements such as trees, shrubs, ground covers and grasses.
- f. Existing trees and shrubs should be retained where possible and incorporated into the landscape design.
- g. Massed groups of a few species are more effective than large numbers of different species.
- h. The physical separation of landscaped areas from other areas such as driveways and car parks is highly desirable. Concrete kerbs, timber or brick edging should be adopted in achieving this.
- i. Plantings should be located sufficiently distant from buildings and services to minimise disturbance in future maintenance.
- j. Vehicle and pedestrian access must include measures that ensure reasonable precautions to prevent personal injury and possible damage to property.
- k. The use of advanced and super advanced trees and shrubs, as well as the use of turf, rather than grass seed should be used where possible.
- l. Tree and lawn species that are hardy to variations in soil, climate and insect attack will reduce the level of maintenance.
- m. The provision of drip, trickle or spray irrigation systems and the placement of adequate water outlets will benefit greatly in reducing maintenance and safeguarding the investment made in trees, shrubs and grasses. It also maximises water efficiencies and labour costs.
- n. Landscape design should consider potential impacts on adjoining land such as overshadowing and loss of amenity.
- o. Landscape design should conserve soil where possible by minimising cut and fill.
- p. Deciduous trees are best planted on northern and western aspects, which will allow sun in during winter and provide shelter from sun in summer and eastern sun year round.

landscape plan requirements

PART N.2

This part provides an overview of the detail required to be shown on Landscape Plans submitted with Development Applications.

A Landscape plan must be prepared and submitted with the Development Application for all of the development types identified in Section 1.1. The following checklist should be used by landscape designers when preparing a Landscape Plan for submission to Council. The same checklist will be used by Council to assess whether the Landscape Plan contains sufficient information.

Category	Detail	Must have	If relevant
Site analysis information	Site location, orientation and north point	•	
	Property boundaries and dimensions	•	
	Street frontage features (light poles, kerbs, footpaths etc)		•
	Differences in ground levels between site and adjoining land		•
	Site constraints (overshadowing, privacy, views, building bulk)	•	
Elements of the Natural Environment	Existing trees to be retained or removed		•
	Natural elements (wildlife habitats, rock outcrops etc)		•
	Extent and location of environmental sensitive areas including erosion areas, watercourses, bushfire interfaces		•
Built Structures	Existing and proposed buildings and other structures	•	
	Roadways, footways, driveways, car parks & loading bays etc	•	
	Existing and proposed walls, fences and retaining walls	•	
Site Layout	Special treatment areas (e.g. weed eradication, creek banks)		•
	Location of utility areas and screening details (e.g. garbage storage areas, clothes drying areas, letter boxes, play areas, common open space, staff recreation areas)	•	
	Location and details of lighting and other outdoor fixtures.		•
	Location, material and height of all fencing, including details of front boundary fencing	•	
	Location of stormwater pipes and pits, including on-site detention		•

Category	Detail	Must have	If relevant
Plant selection	Planting layout showing the location of species and size at maturity, including street trees, trees on site, shrubs, ground covers, grasses and turf etc	•	
	Planting schedule with botanical and common names, container size quantities, mature height and staking requirements	•	
Construction detail	Standard construction and detailed drawings (e.g. tree planting and mulching details, paths, steps, retaining walls)	•	
	Detailing and location of all edge treatments (e.g. concrete, brick and timber)	•	
	Irrigation details	•	



landscaping controls

PART N.3

Section N.3 contains landscaping controls for the range of developments types identified in Section 1.1,. The controls are performance based. This allows flexibility in landscape design as long as it can be demonstrated that the key performance criteria can be met.

N.3.1. General Landscape controls	13
N.3.2. Residential landscape controls	16
N.3.3. Commercial landscape controls	17
N.3.4. Industrial landscape controls	18
N.3.5. Residential subdivision controls	19
N.3.6. Industrial subdivision controls	20

N.3.1. General Landscape controls

N.3.1.1. Planting requirements

- a. All high-risk weeds (as listed in the Central Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022) are to be eradicated from the development site prior to the commencement of landscaping works.
- b. All garden areas are to be prepared to a minimum depth of 300mm and free of weed species. This may comprise important planting mix or a mixture of site soil and soil conditioner.
- c. Plants shall be healthy, of good form and be true to species and size. They must be free from pests and disease, and shall not be root bound.
- d. All trees (excluding street trees) are to be at least 1 metre height and are to be advanced specimens, free of disease.
- e. All shrubs are to be in 5 litre containers and at least 500mm in height. These are to be advanced specimens and free of disease.
- f. All ground covers are to be advanced specimens and free of disease.
- g. Double staking of trees is permitted and trees are to be loosely tied where required.
- h. Advanced trees and shrubs are to be planted into good quality soil and humus. The planting hole shall be twice the width and the same depth as the plant container.
- i. In lawns, tree pits are required to be backfilled with good quality soil (or site soil if good quality), mixed for a suitable soil conditioner.
- j. Trees should be planted well clear of underground services or overhead electricity wires.
- k. Appropriate action is to be carried out to protect and avoid damage to existing trees during construction periods, by preventing:
 - i. The compaction of roots by vehicles;
 - ii. The stockpiling of building materials within the drip line of the tree;
 - iii. Permanent change of water table level;
 - iv. Mechanical damage to trunk or limbs.
- l. Any sites adjoining any natural areas or creek lines with native vegetation must use locally indigenous species in the landscape plan. (Examples of recommended plant species for the Cowra Shire Local Government Area are included in Appendix A of this Part.
- m. Trees should be planted in areas that are capable of supporting the expected size of the mature tree.

N.3.1.2. Retention of Existing Trees

The following criteria is to be used by applicants and Council to determine whether trees should be retained:

- a. Is it reasonable to retain a tree in respect to the proposed development?
- b. Is the tree sound in structure and stability – i.e. structural defects, limb damage, rot etc?
- c. Is the tree healthy?
- d. Is the species invasive?
- e. Is the tree significant for aesthetic, cultural or historical reasons and thus an asset to more than its immediate surrounding site?
- f. Is the tree part of an Endangered Ecological Community listed in the Threatened Species Conservation Act?

Where an existing site or street tree is proposed to be removed as part of a proposed development to which this part of the plan applies, then the Development Application must be accompanied by a statement which addresses items (a) to (f) above.

Broadly, if the tree is sound in health and structure and can be incorporated into the landscape design, it should be retained. The means to successful tree retention include:

- a. Redesign; a redesign of the proposal may be required to enable a tree to be retained.
- b. Footing design; pier and beam (bridge) footings may be required to minimise the impact of the development on the tree.
- c. Installation of services; by coordinating landscaping and hydraulic conditions and approved plans, conflict between trees and services can be eliminated.
- d. Protection during construction; the existing ground levels around the base of the tree must always be maintained and a protection barrier installed.

N.3.1.3. Street Trees

Street trees play an important function in the urban environment, helping to provide shade, reduce glare, enhance the streetscape and dissipate the noise and pollution emanating from vehicles.

Street Tree Policy

Cowra Council has the following existing policy documents in relation to street trees and their management within the Township:

- Council Policy 2.29 – Street Trees. This policy details various Council resolutions that have been made relating to street trees.
- Council Policy 2.39 – Street Tree Management Plan. This policy identifies appropriate species of street trees according to the role and character and streets within the Cowra Township.

A copy of these policies can be obtained by contacting Council's Infrastructure & Operations Department on (02) 6340 2070.

Pursuant to Council Policy 2.39 – Street Tree Management Plan, applicants are advised the following in relation to the provision of street trees:

- The planting of new trees and replacement of existing trees is the responsibility of Cowra Council's qualified horticultural staff and tree operations team.
- Council will use street tree contributions to install, replace and maintain street trees within the Cowra Township.
- Street tree contributions are not necessarily directed towards the installation of new street trees in front of a particular development site.

Greenfield Subdivisions

Street trees should be physically installed as part of the construction stage of new greenfield residential and industrial subdivisions. This will allow the street trees time to establish and mature before new development takes place on the lots.

For the purposes of this plan a “greenfield” subdivision means the subdivision of vacant residential or industrial zoned land involving the creation of 3 or more Torrens Title lots (whether or not the proposal involves the opening or extension of a public road).

The following controls apply to new “greenfield” subdivisions:

- a. The Landscape Plan submitted to Council with the Development Application should include detail of the proposed location and species of street tree to be planted for the development in accordance with Council Policy - 2.39 - Street Tree Management Plan and / or consultation with Cowra Council. All costs associated with the provision of street trees must be borne by the applicant.

Infill Subdivisions

The physical provision of street trees is often not appropriate as part of infill subdivision developments. Street trees may already be established along the relevant section of the street, or there may be limited opportunities for new trees due to existing street infrastructure. The following controls apply to new infill subdivisions:

- b. For infill residential or industrial subdivisions creating new vacant Torrens Title allotments, Council will require a street tree financial contribution to be paid to Council. A contribution will be levied at a rate of one (1) tree every eight (8) metres of road frontage with a minimum of two (2) trees per new residential allotment.

Note - At the time of preparation of this Part of the Plan, the street tree financial contribution rate is currently set at \$140, and will increase annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index.

Non Subdivision Developments

- c. For new residential or industrial developments to which Part N applies, Council will require a street tree financial contribution to be paid to Council. A contribution will be levied at a rate of one (1) tree every (8) metres of road frontage with a minimum of two (2) trees per property frontage.

N.3.2. Residential landscape controls

This Section applies to Development Applications received by Council for the different types of residential development described in Section 1.1 of this Part.

Landscape treatments for new residential developments will be assessed against the following performance criteria:

The landscape design:

- a. Integrates and enhances the existing streetscape character by recognising and continuing dominant positive streetscape elements.
- b. Softens the impact of built form and provides visual interest between the street and the development.
- c. Retains existing mature trees where possible.
- d. Ensures privacy and minimises overlooking of adjoining dwellings.
- e. Promotes the safety of the community through the maximisation of natural surveillance and appropriate lighting.
- f. Maximises site accessibility and mobility.
- g. Includes an appropriate low usage automatic water system such as a drip, trickle or spray irrigation system.
- h. Includes tree species that are in scale with the size of the proposed development.
- i. Includes tree species that are appropriate for site conditions such as soil, aspect, drainage and micro-climate.
- j. Includes native species where possible. Examples of native plant species suitable for the Cowra Shire Local Government Area are included in Appendix A of this Part.
- k. Includes exotic or introduced species only where they will complement a site's or locality's existing landscape character and there is a low chance of the species spreading into native bushland.
- l. Avoid species which have been declared to be high-risk weeds (as listed in the Central Tablelands Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022).
- m. Includes appropriate treatment of areas left exposed by development works including cut and fill.
- n. Incorporates appropriate edging techniques to prevent lawn encroaching onto garden planting.
- o. Screens bin enclosures (where proposed) from the public domain.
- p. Ensures that mature plantings will not conflict with structures and services.
- q. Provides communal space / recreational facilities that are located and designed to avoid nuisance or danger to neighbours, residents and visitors.
- r. Demonstrates compliance with all landscape commitments shown on the BASIX Certificate submitted with the Development Applications.

N.3.3. Commercial landscape controls

This section applies to Development Applications received by Council for the commercial and community based types of development described in Section 1.1 of this Part.

Landscape treatments for new commercial developments will be assessed against the following performance criteria:

The landscape design:

- a. Reduces the visual impact of vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas, particularly where these areas are visible from the public domain.
- b. Reduces the visual impact of large building masses.
- c. Retains existing mature trees within development sites where possible.
- d. Promotes public safety.
- e. Maximises site accessibility and mobility.
- f. Includes an appropriate drip, trickle or spray irrigation system.
- g. Includes tree species that are in scale with the size of the proposed development.
- h. Includes tree species that are appropriate for site conditions such as soil, aspect, drainage and micro-climate.
- i. Includes native species where possible. Examples of native plant species suitable for the Cowra Shire Local Government Area are included in Appendix A of this Part.
- j. Includes exotic or introduced species only where they will complement a site's or locality's existing landscape character and there is a low chance of the species spreading into native bushland.
- k. Avoid species which have been declared to be high-risk weeds (as listed in the Central Tablelands Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022).
- l. Includes appropriate treatment of areas left exposed by development works including cut and fill.
- m. Incorporates appropriate edging techniques to separate hardstand areas (i.e. car parking and manoeuvring areas) from landscaped areas.
- n. Incorporate vegetation and landscaping (or other appropriate measures) to screen less desirable aspects of commercial development including loading / unloading areas and waste disposal.
- o. Integrates all cut scars, fill batters and retaining walls into the landscape with shrubs, trees or ground covers plantings, or combinations thereof.
- p. Integrates signage and lighting with landscaped areas.
- q. Ensures equal access for people with disabilities is provided into and throughout the development site in accordance with relevant legislation and Australian Standards.
- r. Is sympathetic to and retains any natural, cultural or architectural features of identified heritage items and places.
- s. Makes provision for adequate drainage including collection or dispersal of stormwater runoff, prevention of pounding of water on pavements, or discharge of runoff onto adjoining properties or public areas.

N.3.4. Industrial landscape controls

This section applies to Development Applications received by Council for the industrial types of development described in Section 1.1 of this Part.

Landscape treatments for new industrial developments will be assessed against the following performance criteria:

The landscape design:

- a. Incorporates a landscape strip in accordance with Section 1.4 of Part I of this Plan.
- b. Incorporates techniques where relevant to act as a barrier or buffer to reduce dust, noise and vibration levels from industrial activities.
- c. Reduces the visual impact of vehicle parking, loading, unloading and manoeuvring areas, particularly where these areas are visible from the public domain.
- d. Visually promotes the site and provides a pleasant work environment and recreation space for employees and other users of the site.
- e. Reduces the visual impact of large building masses.
- f. Retains existing mature trees within development sites where possible.
- g. Promotes public safety.
- h. Maximises site accessibility and mobility.
- i. Includes an appropriate drip, trickle or spray irrigation system.
- j. Includes tree species that are in scale with the size of the proposed development.
- k. Includes tree species that are appropriate for site conditions such as soil, aspect, drainage and micro-climate.
- l. Includes native species where possible. Examples of native plant species suitable for the Cowra Shire Local Government Area are included in Appendix A of this Part.
- m. Includes exotic or introduced species only where they will complement a site's or locality's existing landscape character and there is a low chance of the species spreading into native bushland.
- n. Avoid species which have been declared to be high-risk weeds (as listed in the Central Tablelands Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022).
- o. Includes appropriate treatment of areas left exposed by development works including cut and fill.
- p. Incorporates appropriate edging techniques to separate hardstand areas (i.e. car parking and manoeuvring areas) from landscaped areas.
- q. Incorporates vegetation and landscaping (other other appropriate measures) to screen less desirable aspects of industrial development including loading / unloading areas and waste disposal.
- r. Integrates security fencing (where this is proposed) within or behind landscaped areas.
- s. Integrates all cut scars, fill batters and retaining walls into the landscape with shrubs, trees or ground covers plantings, or combinations thereof.
- t. Makes provision for adequate drainage including collection or dispersal of stormwater runoff, prevention of pounding of water on pavements, or discharge of runoff onto adjoining properties or public areas.
- u. Ensures equal access for people with disabilities is provided into and throughout the development site in accordance with relevant legislation and Australian Standards.
- v. Integrates signage and lighting with landscaped areas.

N.3.5. Residential subdivision controls

This Section applies to Development Applications received by Council for greenfield residential subdivisions.

For the purposes of this plan, a greenfield subdivision means a subdivision where the ultimate lot yield (all stages) will be more than 25 lots, and where the urban pattern (street and open space network, neighbourhood structure) is not determined by existing development and street / neighbourhood development pattern.

Landscape treatments for new residential industrial subdivisions will be assessed against the following performance criteria:

The landscape design should:

- a. Provide residents with opportunities for passive and active recreation.
- b. Enhance the streetscape and surrounding neighbourhood.
- c. Provide a safe playing environment for children and family gatherings.
- d. Encourage native flora and fauna to flourish.
- e. Provide safe access to public areas and facilities.
- f. Retain existing mature trees where possible.
- g. Promote resident safety.
- h. Maximise accessibility and mobility throughout the subdivision area.
- i. Include an appropriate automatic water system such as a drip, trickle or spray irrigation system.
- j. Provides street trees in accordance with Section 4.3 of this Part of the plan.

N.3.6. Industrial subdivision controls

This Section applies to Development Applications received by Council for greenfield industrial subdivisions.

For the purposes of this plan, a greenfield subdivision means a subdivision where the ultimate lot yield (all stages) will be more than 25 lots, and where the urban pattern (street and open space network, neighbourhood structure) is not determined by existing development and street / neighbourhood development pattern.

Landscape treatments for new residential industrial subdivisions will be assessed against the following performance criteria:

The landscape design should:

- a. Enhance the streetscape and surrounding neighbourhood.
- b. Encourage native flora and fauna to flourish.
- c. Provide safe access to public areas and facilities.
- d. Retain existing mature trees where possible.
- e. Maximise accessibility and mobility throughout the subdivision area.
- f. Include an appropriate automatic water system such as a drip, trickle or spray irrigation system.
- g. Provide street trees in accordance with Section 4.3 of this Part of the plan.
- h. Visually promote the site and provides a pleasant work environment and recreation space for employees and other users of the site.
- i. Reduce the visual impact of large building masses.
- j. Include appropriate treatment of areas left exposed by development works including cut and fill.
- k. Integrate all cut scars, fill batters and retaining walls into the landscape with shrubs, trees or ground covers plantings, or combinations thereof.
- l. Integrate signage and lighting with landscaped areas

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A appendix

RECOMMENDED NATIVE SPECIES LIST - COWRA SHIRE

Botanical name	Common name	Height
<i>Acacia cardiophylla</i>	Wyalong Wattle	1 - 3 m
<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Green or Deans Wattle	1.5 – 7 m
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	30 m
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Showy Wattle	1.- 4 m
<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>	Currawang	3 – 8 m
<i>Acacia floridbuna</i>	Gossamer Wattle	3m
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle	1 – 3 m
<i>Acacia Kaeoides</i>	Hakea Wattle	4m
<i>Acacia implexia</i>	Hickory Wattle	5 – 12 m
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Boree	5 – 13 m
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	3 – 8 m
<i>Acacia Spectabilis</i>	Mudgee Wattle	2.5m
<i>Acacia vestita</i>	Hairy Wattle	3m
<i>Agonia flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle	5m
<i>Anigonanthos spp</i>	Kangaroo Paw	1m
<i>Allocasuarina dimunta</i>	Small Sheoak	2m
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Dropping Sheoak	6m
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia	4m
<i>Bauera rubiodes</i>	Spreading Dog Rose	0.5m
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Leaf Bottlebrush	3 – 10 m

APPENDIX A - RECOMMENDED SPECIES LIST

COWRA DCP 2021

Botanical name	Common name	Height
<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i>	Fiery Bottle Brush	2 – 3 m
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	1 – 3 m
<i>Callistemon dawson</i>	Dawson Riverbush	2m
<i>Callistemon kings park</i>	Kings Park Callistemon	4
<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush	2m
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	5m
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	5m
<i>Callistemon virgata</i>	Heath Myrtle	1.5m
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress	Up to 20 m
<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine	Up to 20 m
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle	1m
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River Sheoak	15 – 35 metres
<i>Correa decumbens</i>	Prostrate Correa	0.2m
<i>Correa reflexa</i> x	Decumbens	Up to 1 m
<i>Correa</i>	Tucker Time	40 – 60 cm
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Lemon Scented Gum	20m
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowered Gum	8m
<i>Crowea exalata rubra</i>	Ruby Crowea	0.5m
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	Pretty Cryptandra	1m
<i>Dampiera diversifolia</i>	Violet Dampiera	0.2m

Botanical name	Common name	Height
<i>Dampiera linearis</i>	Blue Dampiera	0.3m
<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>	Hop Bitter Pea	1.5m
<i>Daviesia virgata</i>	Slender Bitter Pea	1m
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Spreading Flax Lily	0.5m
<i>Dichopogon strictus</i>	Chocolate Lily	0.3m
<i>Dodonaea heteromorpha</i>	Maple Fruited Hop Bush	Up to 3 m
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop Bush	Up to 8 m
<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	Spotted Emu Bush	50cm – 2 m
<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box	Up to 25 m
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	Silver Princess	4m
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	30 m
<i>Eucalyptus conica</i>	Fuzzy Box	20 m
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	Bushy Yate	6m
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	Up to 30 m
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	Up to 25 m
<i>Eucalyptus preissiana</i>	Bell Mallee	2.5m
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red Box	Up to 20 m
<i>Eucalyptus pyriformis</i>	Pear Fruit Mallee	2.5m
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	Up to 20 m
<i>Grevillea gordon</i>	Robyn Gordon Grevillea	2m

APPENDIX A - RECOMMENDED SPECIES LIST

COWRA DCP 2021

Botanical name	Common name	Height
<i>Grevillea lanigera</i>	Wooly Grevillea	0.2 – 1.5 m
<i>Grevillea Floribunda</i>	Rusty Spider Flower	1.5m
<i>Grevillea juniperina</i>	Pros Yellow Grevillea	0.5m
<i>Grevillea lanigera</i>	Wooly Grevillea	1m
<i>Gompholobium</i>	Giant Wedge Pea	1.5m
<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Pincusion Hakea	2.5m
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Pink Silky Hakea	2.5m
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	Small Fruited Hakea	Up to 2 m
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False sarsaparilla	Up to 2 m
<i>Helichrysum ramosissimum</i>	Yellow Buttons	0.2m
<i>Hibberta glauca</i>	Hoary Guinea Flower	0.5m
<i>Hibberta sericea</i>	Silky Guinea Flower	0.5m
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	8m
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Australian Indigo	2.5 m
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	0.4m
<i>Kunzea parvifolia</i>	Violet Kunzea	1.5m
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	Prickly Tea Tree	1.5m
<i>Lomandra glauca</i>	Pale Mat-rush	0.5m
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey Myrtle	3m
<i>Melaleuca erubescens</i>	Pink Honey Myrtle	2m

Botanical name	Common name	Height
Melaleuca linarifolia	Snow in Summer	7m
Micromyrtus ciliata	Heath Myrtle	1m
Myoporum parvifolia fine	Creeping Boobialla Fine	0.3m
Pittosporum phillyreoides	Weeping Pittosporum	4m
Prostanthera aspalathoides	Crimson Mintbush	0.6m
Senna artemissoides	Silver Cassia	2m
Scaevola aemula	Fan Flower	0.2m
Themeda australis	Kangaroo grass	0.6m
Westringia brevifolia	Wyanbbie Gem	1.2m
Westringia fruticosa	Native Rosemary	1.2m



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COMPREHENSIVE DCP