Brisbane City Plan 2014

Amendment package P - Planning scheme policy amendment

1 Guide to this document

(a) In this document, proposed amendments to *Brisbane City Plan 2014* are detailed as follows:

(i) in the Schedule of text amendments:
(A) text identified in strikethrough and red highlight (e.g. ~~example~~) represents text to be omitted
(B) text identified in underlining and green highlight (e.g. example) represents text to be inserted

(b) Text that is preceded by the heading 'Reason for change' does not form part of the proposed amendment and is included as explanatory information about the reason for the proposed amendment only.

Schedule 1 text amendments

Schedule 6 Planning scheme policies \ SC6.17 Landscape design planning scheme policy

Contents

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

1.3 Terminology

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

In this planning scheme policy unless the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires, a term has the following meaning:
artificial growing environment: is the environment in which vegetation does not have access to natural ground. This may include green roofs, green walls, green facades and terrace planters.
dead loads: includes loads that are relatively constant over time, including the weight of the structure itself, and immovable fixtures, as load directly applied through the weight of an element. Combining the weight of all components of the system is required to understand total dead load.
deep infiltration: infiltration of stormwater to deep soil layers and aquifers.
evaporation rate: the quantity of water, expressed in terms of depth of liquid water, which is evaporated from a given surface per unit of time. It is usually expressed in millimetres per day, month, or year.
evapotranspiration: combination of evaporation from free water surfaces and transpiration of water from plant surfaces to the atmosphere.
extensive green roof: planting on the rooftop of a building or structure comprising lightweight shallow specialist substrates or growing media less than 200mm deep in profile that requires specialised design and construction. Typically planted with lower water demand ground covers, grasses and succulent species.
field capacity: the soil condition that results when macropores are empty of water and micropores are full of water. This state usually occurs 24 to 48 hours after rain or irrigation. Sand holds very little water at field capacity because it has few micropores. Clays and organic soils hold significantly greater quantities of water because they have more micropores.
green facade: building or structure elevations that are designed with supporting systems (typically trellises) for vines, climbers and scrambling plant species that are grown in natural ground or artificial growing environments integrated into the built form at various levels.
green wall: vertical planting that incorporates dense multiple individual plantings, growing media, support and containment substrates, irrigation, drainage and structure into a single system.
growing media: is the material in which plants grow. Growing media may also be known as grow media, substrate or soil.
hard landscaping: is an area, element or feature of landscaping that does not include or support the growth of vegetation. Examples of hard landscaping include concrete, tiles, stepping stones, pavers, decks, artificial plants, artificial turf or synthetic grass, rubber matting, pools or other water features.
hydro-zone: areas within a site of differing soil moisture, evaporation rate and exposure to the local weather conditions.
hydro-zoning: landscape design that locates plants according to hydro-zones.
infiltration rate: the rate at which infiltration takes place expressed in depth of water per unit time, usually in millimetres per hour.
intensive green roof: planting on the rooftop of a building or structure comprising soil-based vegetation with depths greater than 200mm that support a wider variety of vegetation and planting species and sizes including shrubs and trees.
irrigation efficiency: the percentage of water applied that can be accounted for in soil moisture increase for consumptive use.
landscape concept plan: a landscape concept plan is a scaled drawing of a development conceptually showing the extent, function, context and attributes of areas to be landscaped. The scope of a landscape concept plan may extend to works outside of the site, such as streetscape works, or overhanging vegetation located on adjoining sites.
live loads: are temporary, of short duration or a moving load. These loads may involve considerations such as impact, momentum, vibration, slosh dynamics of fluids and material fatigue.
macropore: larger soil pores, generally having a minimum diameter between 30 and 100 micrometres, from which water drains readily by gravity.

micropore: relatively small soil pore, generally found within structural aggregates and having a diameter less than 30 micrometres. Micropores hold most of the water that can be used by plants.
percolation: the movement of water, under pressure, through the gaps in rock or soil. It does not include movement through large openings such as caves.
pores: the gaps that exist between soil particles. They include macropores and micropores.
rhizobia: bacteria of the genus Rhizobium capable of forming nitrogen-fixing nodules on the roots of leguminous plants.
shallow infiltration: infiltration to topsoil and subsoil layers.
soft landscaping: is an area, element or feature of landscaping that is planted with and supports the growth of vegetation. Examples of soft landscaping include garden beds, raised planters or artificial growing environments.
sustainable soil solution: landscaping interventions such as structural soil cells or structural soil that can be used to increase the available area for root growth for vegetation.
terrace planter: containers for planting that may be integrated into slab edges, balustrades and parapets.
wilting point: the soil condition that results when the soil dries out to the point where plants cannot extract any remaining water. Soil holds onto water via capillary forces; as more water is removed, these forces become larger, making it increasingly difficult for plants to extract water. Plant leaves and stems wilt when the plant can no longer extract water.

Reason for change: To include technical information and guidance outlining the documentation requirements for landscape concept plans required for development assessment in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

2 Landscape concept plan

2 Landscape concept plan

1. Landscape concept plans can assist Council to assess development applications and can be required to address the assessment benchmarks of the relevant code or are a condition of a development approval. Landscape concept plans are informed by a preliminary site analysis that identifies opportunities and constraints including surveys of existing vegetation prior to production of the landscape concept plan. A landscape concept plan should be prepared by an experienced and suitably qualified landscape professional or by a registered landscape architect recognised by the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects.

2. Landscape concept plans are required to contain the following information:
    a. plan number, date and revision details;
    b. site address, real property description and name of development (if applicable);
    c. client name(s) and address;
    d. author name(s) and address;
    e. site context plan indicating adjoining roads, waterways and land uses;
    f. north point;
    g. a suitable scale including scale bar;
    h. an appropriate legend.

3. Landscape concept plans are required to include the following technical detail and information:
    a. existing site features and vegetation:
        i. topography and waterway corridors;
        ii. vegetation proposed to be retained or removed on the site;

iii. vegetation proposed to be retained or removed within 5m of the site boundary;
iv. all street trees surveyed in location along the site frontage(s);
v. tree protection zones (TPZ) graphically illustrated (in accordance with AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites) including species, height, canopy spread and diameter at breast height (DBH);

b. proposed works:
i. building footprints and structures that have an interface or impact on proposed landscape features and planting illustrated as different line types, including outlines for basements, buildings, balconies, roofs and openings for doors and windows;
ii. existing and proposed site levels shown as contours or spot levels and sections to clarify design intentions (e.g. retaining walls, batters and site boundaries);
iii. infrastructure service areas, including fire hydrants and electricity boosters, clearly delineated and mapped as different line types;
iv. existing and proposed infrastructure service lines and points of connection clearly delineated and mapped as different line types;
v. supporting infrastructure for the development (e.g. water tanks above and below ground, clothes lines, bins including storage and collection areas and equipment storage);
vi.communal and private open space graphically differentiated and depicting proposed passive and active recreation opportunities;
vii. retaining walls and maintenance access points;
viii. surface treatments including nominated materials;
ix. internal depth of all containerised planters;
x. deep planting areas shown in different graphical treatment, including dimensions, annotated area in square metres (m^2) and percentages of the site shown;
xi. sustainable soil solutions (structural soil cells and structural soil) shown in different graphical treatment, including dimensions, annotated area in square metres (m^2) and percentages of site shown;
xii. garden bed areas shown in different graphical treatment, including dimensions;
xiii. green infrastructure such as water sensitive urban design elements, green roofs, green walls or green facades (trellis) shown in different graphical treatment, including dimensions;
xiv. identify any proposed irrigation strategy and where irrigation is proposed;

c. proposed planting works:
i. tree, shrub and groundcover plantings drawn at typical mature size and graphically differentiated by function (e.g. shade trees, buffer trees, feature trees and trees used for deep planting);

d. planting schedule:
i. divided into the different plant forms and categories (i.e. trees, shrubs, ground covers in accordance with the Planting species planning scheme policy);
ii. vegetation purpose and objective, including but not limited to screening, shade provision, stormwater management, streetscape continuity or amenity;
iii. botanical names, used in conjunction with common names;
iv. identify the quantity and pot size of each individual species used in the planting design;
v. identify the height and spread of trees at the time of planting;
vi. identify spacing of all species and staking (if necessary for successful establishment);

e. streetscape works:
i. existing and ultimate footpath, front boundary, kerb line, finished floor level at property boundary and back of kerb level;
ii. distance from ultimate back of kerb to ultimate property boundary;
iii. existing street trees surveyed in location (proposed to be retained or removed), TPZ graphically illustrated, with height, canopy spread and DBH included.

Note—Neighbourhood plans may require additional landscape and design elements to be shown on a landscape concept plan. Where this occurs, these elements are to be shown in addition to the items identified in (1) and (2) above.

Editor's note—Plant coding is an appropriate method to avoid landscape concept plans being cluttered with lengthy annotations.

3. Where a rooftop garden is proposed, further technical detail and information is required to be shown in addition to the items identified in (1) and (2) above. These include:

a. site plan:

i. total rooftop area (the area on top of the highest storey of a building measured to the outermost projection graphically outlined) and supported by a supplementary table nominating the total square metres (m^2);

ii. total soft landscape area shown in different graphical treatment supported by a supplementary table indicating the total square metres (m^2) and percentage of the total rooftop area that is for soft landscaping;

iii. total footprint of all roofed structures shown in different graphical treatment supported by a supplementary table indicating the total square metres (m^2) and percentage of the total rooftop area that is for roofed structures;

Note—Roofed structures are measured to the total footprint or two-dimensional extent of all roofed structures. Refer to the rooftop garden administrative definition in Table SC1.2.3.B—Brisbane City Council administrative definitions for determining what is included as a roofed structure.

iv. total gross floor area of all fully enclosed structures shown in different graphical treatment supported by a supplementary table indicating the total square metres (m^2) and percentage of the total rooftop area that is for fully enclosed structures;

Note—Total gross floor area is measured from the outside of the external walls and the centre of any common walls of the building.

v. a 3.5m height zone shown in different graphical treatment (such as transparent shading) showing all rooftop elements located inside the zone;

vi. a 6m height zone shown in different graphical treatment (such as transparent shading) showing all rooftop elements located inside the zone;

Note—The 3.5m height zone is measured 3m inwards (towards the centre of the building) from the outermost projection of the rooftop. The 6m height zone is the remaining area of the rooftop that is not included in the 3.5m height zone, or the area that is greater than 3m from the outermost projection of the rooftop.

b. elevations and sections:

i. front, side and rear elevations, including sections at an appropriate scale showing the total height and setbacks of the following:

A. all roofed and fully enclosed structures;

B. pool, spa and any elevated deck platform, walkway, or floor level;

C. height of safety barriers;

D. height of lifts and staircases;

E. any plant, equipment, pool floor, zone or void;

Editor's note—Where the extent of the elevation is significant, it may be necessary to provide multiple illustrations on the same elevation to effectively communicate the design elements.

c. isometric and perspective diagrams at an appropriate scale to demonstrate key or complex design features.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~2~~3 Climatic factors

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~2~~3.1 Wind

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~2~~3.2 Solar

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~2~~3.3 Rainfall

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~2~~3.3.1 Soil infiltration

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~2~~3.3.2 Landform

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~3~~4 Growing media

4 Growing media

Reason for change: To remove a redundant or outdated reference.

~~Editor's note—Guidance on the design of these measures can be found in the Council's publications.~~

Reason for change: To improve outcomes for deep planting areas in new development by amending the technical information and guidance to ensure the minimum topsoil depth aligns to the minimum dimension and area requirements for deep planting areas in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

2. The minimum topsoil depth is:
    a. 100mm for non-irrigated turf areas;
    b. 200mm for irrigated turf areas;

c. 400mm for garden beds;
d. 1000mm over an area ~~1500mm~~4000mm x ~~1500mm~~4000mm for trees in deep~~-planting~~ planting areas;
e. 400mm or 1.5 times the root-ball depth, whichever is greater, over an area of twice the root-ball diameter for trees supplied in pots or bags.

Reason for change: To update a reference to an Australian standard.

3. If additional soil is required to meet these minimum depths, soil is to meet AS 4419~~-2003~~ Soils for landscaping and garden use.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

4. The soil quality is sufficient to allow ~~plants~~all vegetation to grow effectively. ~~Soil amelioration~~Previous land uses, extreme weather events and construction activities can have a significant impact on soil quality. These may include soil compaction limiting aeration in soils, high (alkaline) or low (acidic) pH, contamination and limited soil fertility from reduced organic material. Where appropriate, soil amelioration measures ~~to~~can improve existing soils, including the infiltration of ~~existing soils~~water, ~~the soil's~~ macropore and micropore balance and ~~ensure a stable~~stability of the soil ecosystem~~,~~ improving landscaping and deep planting outcomes. Examples of soil amelioration works include the following:
    a. scarifying crusted topsoil layers;
    b. aerating topsoil layers;
    c. deep ripping subsoil layers;
    d. using hand tools only within the tree protection zone of a tree for retention;
    e. applying gypsum to sodic clay topsoils and subsoils;
    f. installing a 50mm layer of lucerne hay between the topsoil and mulch layer;
    g. adding worms to the topsoil;
    h. applying soil rhizobia in solution to the topsoil;
    i. inoculating plants with mycorrhizal fungi;
    j. incorporating soil wetters, crystals and wettable foams.

Reason for change: To improve the tree planting outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance to introduce recommended minimum dimension, surface area and soil volume requirements to ensure the successful establishment, optimum growth and long term survival of existing vegetation to be retained or new trees planted.

4.1 Tree planting dimension, surface area and soil volume

4.1 Tree planting dimension, surface area and soil volume

1. Trees require sufficient dimension, surface area and soil volume to achieve successful establishment, optimum growth and long term survival. Without appropriate surface area or soil volume, new trees planted can have slow establishment and growth, poor form and vigour, limited canopy size, increased susceptibility to pests and diseases, and reduced lifespans. Generally, tree roots are located in the top 800mm to 1200mm of soil and can form a broad root plate that often extends well beyond the drip line of

the canopy. The root plate will facilitate the uptake of nutrients and water while ensuring the overall stability of the tree.

Note—The growth and distribution of tree roots will vary depending on the individual tree and species. Consultation should be undertaken with a qualified arborist or landscape professional when selecting tree species for planting or retention in deep planting areas.

2. Table 2 provides a recommendation for the minimum unobstructed dimension for unencumbered deep planting area, surface area and soil volume requirements for small, medium and large or tall trees.

Table 2—Recommended minimum unobstructed dimension for unencumbered deep planting area, surface area and soil volume requirements for tree sizes

Table 2—Recommended minimum unobstructed dimension for unencumbered deep planting area, surface area and soil volume requirements for tree sizes

Tree size	Minimum unobstructed dimension for unencumbered deep planting area	Surface area (m^2)	Soil volume (m^3)
Small tree	4	16	16-20
Medium tree	5	25	25-30
Large or tall tree	6	36	36-50

Note—For Table 2 a:

- Small tree is a tree up to 8m in height or up to 4m in canopy width at maturity
- Medium tree is a tree between 8m-14m in height or 6m-10m in canopy width at maturity
- Large or tall tree is a tree greater than 14m in height or greater than 10m in canopy width at maturity

Note—The tree sizes, surface area and soil volume nominated for deep planting differ from those listed in Table 1 as this table accounts for the difference in growing environment constraints for vegetation planted with no access to natural ground.

3. The surface area and soil volume required for a tree at maturity will vary depending on the selected species proposed to be planted. Table 2 provides a guide for the surface area and soil volume requirements for a tree depending on size. Where a specified species is known, the formula below can be used to determine the requirements for surface area and soil volume to support successful establishment, optimal growth and long term survival.

$CP\ m^2 = \pi \times r^2$
$SV\ m^3 = CP \times \pi$
$SA\ m^2 = SV/0.6$

where:

- CP = Crown projection

- r = Average radius
- SV = Soil volume
- SA = Surface area

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~3.1~~4.2 Mulch

4.2 Mulch

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

1. Mulch can be either organic material (e.g. bark, compost, straw) or inorganic (e.g. rock, gravel or recycled hardwood). Both organic and inorganic mulch present different properties influencing vegetation growth and are outlined in Table 3. When considering their use, preference should be given to organic aged forest mulch. Inorganic mulches, such as recycled concrete or brick cobbles, are ~~limited to feature~~only appropriate for featured or themed landscapes, or in windy areas where organic mulches may be blown away.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

Table 3—Properties of organic and inorganic mulch

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Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

Properties of organic mulch	Properties of inorganic mulch
• supplements plant growth nutrients • conserves soil moisture • provides soil organic matter • reduces weed growth • increased soil organism activity	• conserves soil moisture • reduces weed growth • reduced movement and disturbance from other organisms and weather

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy and to update a reference to an Australian Standard.

2. Organic mulches applied to landscaped garden beds and trees:
   a. meet AS 4454~~-2012~~ Composts, soil conditioners and mulches;;
   b. are applied to a depth of 75–100mm;

c. are of a coarse texture with a mix of sizes to allow for varying stages of decomposition to benefit the soil and to allow water penetration to prevent nitrogen drawdown of the soil;
d. are aged prior to application;
e. do not use plastic sheeting, typically used for weed suppression, as this prevents rainwater from infiltrating soils and inhibits gaseous exchange between the soil and air;
f. use a biodegradable mulch mat on any waterway embankment.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

3. Mulching near a newly planted tree can prevent damage during the establishment period from pedestrian and vehicle movement and maintenance activities such as mowing or pruning. All mulch should be applied to trees as follows:
    a. a mulch free gap of not less than 100mm and preferably 200mm clear from the trunk of maturing or mature trees;
    b. no mulch directly applied at the base of the tree next to the trunk;
    c. no mulch directly covering buttress or large exposed surface roots.

Refer to Figure a for further guidance on the preferred application of mulch to trees.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy by inserting a new figure.

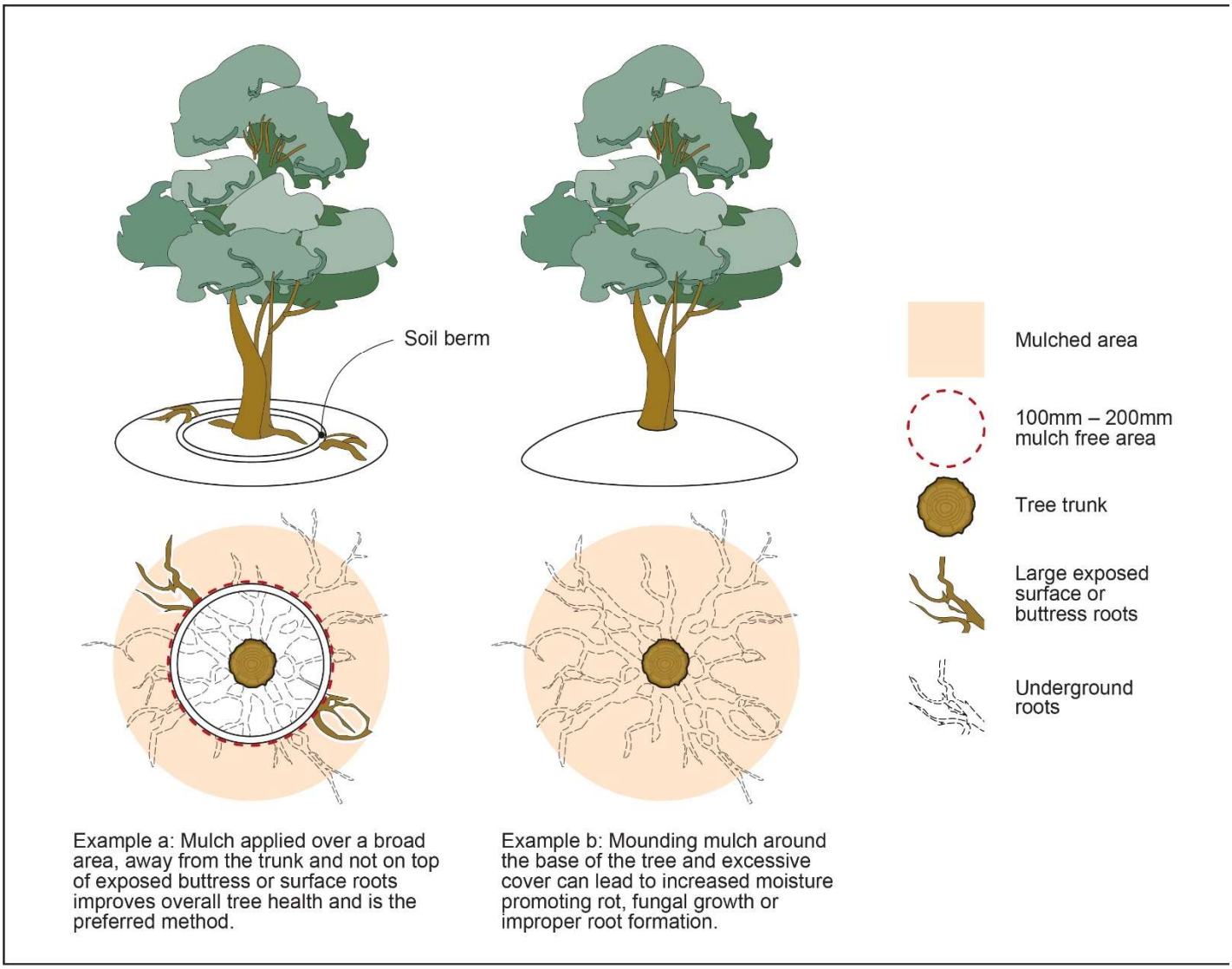


Figure a—Mulching techniques

View the high resolution of Figure a—Mulching techniques

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

45 Plant selection

5 Plant selection

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

1. Plants species are to be selected by a suitably qualified and experienced horticulturist, landscape architect or designer to:
    a. suit the site's climatic factors;
    b. ensure direct rainfall supplies all or most of their water needs;
    c. suit proposed growing environments (in natural ground or artificial);
    d. minimise maintenance requirements;

e. ensure performance and sustainability.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

2. Providing a planting schedule that includes a variety of species at all vegetation layers that exhibit diverse colours and textures can increase the aesthetic appearance and visual amenity of landscaping, improve microclimate, provide additional privacy for new development and achieve a subtropical landscape setting.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

3. Trees can soften the built form and scale of built elements, provide natural shade and mitigate the urban heat island effect. Table 4 provides guidance on the minimum tree requirements for multiple dwellings or for development that includes a multiple dwelling component.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

Table 4—Optimal trees to be provided in deep planting areas for multiple dwellings or for development that includes a multiple dwelling component

Table 4—Optimal trees to be provided in deep planting areas for multiple dwellings or for development that includes a multiple dwelling component

Reason for change: To improve deep planting area outcomes on multiple dwelling sites or development that includes a multiple dwelling component by providing a tabular sliding scale for tree provision that responds to, total site area, the height of the proposed development and area available for deep planting.

Site area (m^2)	Proposed development height	Optimal trees to be provided in 15% deep planting area of total site area
Up to 800	1-2 storeys	1 small tree and 3 medium trees; or 4 small trees and 1 medium tree
Up to 800	3 storeys	2 medium trees and 1 large tree; or 1 small tree and 3 medium trees
801-1000	1-2 storeys	2 small trees and 3 medium trees; or 4 small trees and 2 medium trees
801-1000	3 storeys	2 medium trees and 2 large trees; or 3 medium trees and 1 large tree

801-900	4-5 storeys	1 medium tree and 3 large trees; or 2 medium trees and 2 large trees; or where a corner lot, 3 medium trees and 1 large tree.
901-1000	4-5 storeys	4 large trees; or 1 medium tree and 3 large trees; or where a corner lot, 3 medium trees and 1 large tree.
1001 or greater	1-3 storeys	3 medium trees and 2 large trees and an additional: • 1 large tree per 36m² of deep planting area provided; or • 1 medium tree per 25m² of deep planting area provided; or • 1 small tree per 16m² of deep planting area provided.
1001 or greater	4 storeys or more	4 large trees and an additional: • 1 large tree per 36m² of deep planting area provided; or • 1 medium tree per 25m² of deep planting area provided.

Note—For the purposes of Table 4 a:

- Small tree is a tree up to 8m in height or up to 4m in canopy width at maturity
- Medium tree is a tree between 8-14m or 6-10m in canopy width at maturity
- Large or tall tree is a tree greater than 14m in height or greater than 10m in canopy width at maturity

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

6 Subtropical landscaping design, density and layout

6 Subtropical landscaping design, density and layout

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

1. Providing dense planting in subtropical landscape design can lower maintenance requirements, suppress weeds, discourage unintended access and development of shortcuts and achieve optimal aesthetic and visual subtropical landscaping outcomes by providing full coverage of garden beds, deep planting areas and other landscape areas. Refer to Figure b for further guidance.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy by inserting a new figure.

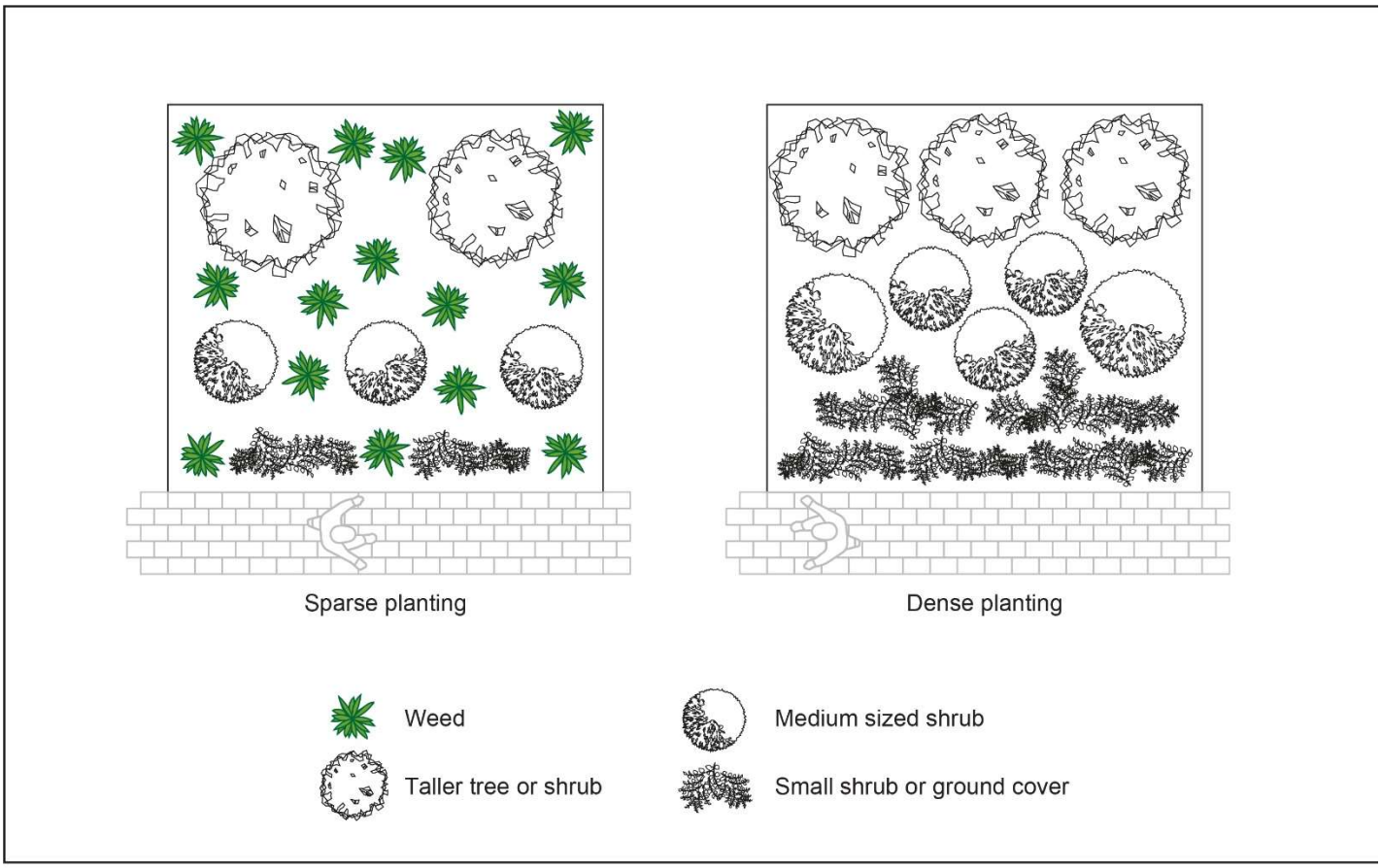


Figure b—Example of plant densities for subtropical landscaping

View the high resolution of Figure b—Example of plant densities for subtropical landscaping

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

2. Tiered planting is an effective landscape design approach to achieve a subtropical landscaping design outcome. Trees and tall shrubs can be situated to the rear of the landscape areas to provide shade, scale and emphasise vertical elements to the rear of the landscape. Smaller shrubs and groundcovers can be used to suppress weed growth, lower maintenance costs and provide an articulated depth to landscape features. Refer to Figure c for further guidance.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy by adding a new figure.

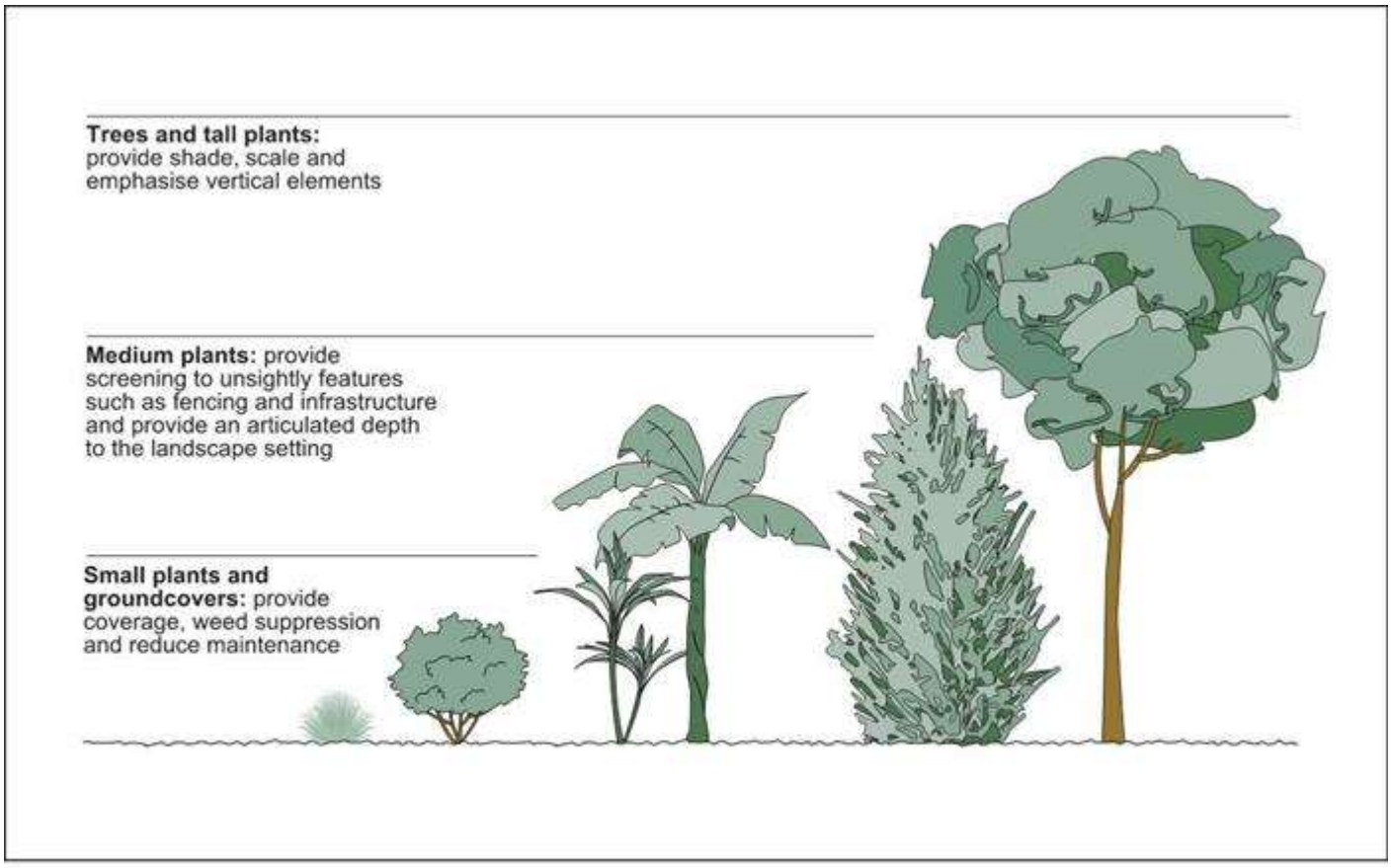


Figure c—Tiered planting for subtropical landscaping

View the high resolution of Figure c—Tiered planting for subtropical landscaping

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

3. Species palettes for areas of subtropical landscaping should provide a diverse selection of species, avoiding monocultures and provide a range of textures, colours and tones to add to the complexity of the landscape setting.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~5~~7 Artificial growing environments

7 Artificial growing environments

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Guidance for acceptable coverage and growth requirements are shown in Table ~~2~~5.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~2~~5—Minimum acceptable coverage

Reason for change: To improve outcomes for deep planting areas in new development by including technical information and guidance for the design and delivery of deep planting areas in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

8 Deep planting

8 Deep planting

1. Deep planting provides trees access to natural ground and can be used to support the retention of existing significant vegetation or allow for the successful establishment, optimal growth, and long-term survival of new trees that are planted. Deep planting allows tree roots and canopies to grow without being obstructed or constrained by structures above or below ground and ensures that trees have access to the required sunlight, rainfall, nutrients and adequate soil volume to support optimal growth and long-term survival.

2. Deep planting is not the planting of trees into pots, containerised planters or artificial growing environments which do not have access to natural ground and provide limited and finite access to soil volume, nutrients and water that can result in limited tree growth, development and reduced lifespans.

3. Deep planting areas can be located to support existing significant vegetation or allow for the establishment of new tree plantings to:
    a. improve site amenity and complement the built form;
    b. provide neighbourhood character and streetscape appeal;
    c. improve the microclimate of the site and mitigate impacts from the urban heat island effect;
    d. provide opportunities to support urban biodiversity;
    e. contribute to the screening between adjoining properties thereby affording privacy and improved amenity;
    f. provide greater on site stormwater retention reducing stormwater runoff.

4. Deep planting areas are integrated into the overall landscape design and are provided and maintained to support trees. Deep planting areas can also support understorey planting such as shrubs and groundcovers, or may be grassed as part of an outdoor recreation area.

5. The location, dimensions and overall design of deep planting areas are to consider the dimension, surface area and soil volume requirements for the proposed tree species to be retained or planted to ensure successful establishment, optimum growth and long-term survival of the tree. Refer to section 4.1 for further information.

6. Where possible, deep planting areas should be located to form a contiguous area with existing deep soil plants or deep planting areas within the site, on adjoining premises or in the public realm. Where possible, deep planting areas should also be located on the same plane as the adjacent area to allow opportunities for lateral root growth and development.

7. Where development includes a multiple dwelling or multiple dwelling component, deep planting areas can be designed to:
    a. support the function of private and communal open spaces;
    b. be situated between breaks in the built form and balconies to minimise encumbrance above the ground plane, allowing trees to reach optimal canopy form;
    c. be supported by sustainable soil solutions to provide additional soil volume, support and maximise opportunities for lateral root growth and development. Any area of sustainable soil solution must be contiguous with an unencumbered deep planting area. Isolated areas of sustainable soil solutions are not supported where being provided to meet the minimum deep planting requirement. Refer to section 9 for further information.

Reason for change: To include new technical information and guidance to facilitate the implementation of sustainable soil solutions to support deep planting areas and improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development, including adding new figures.

9 Sustainable soil solution

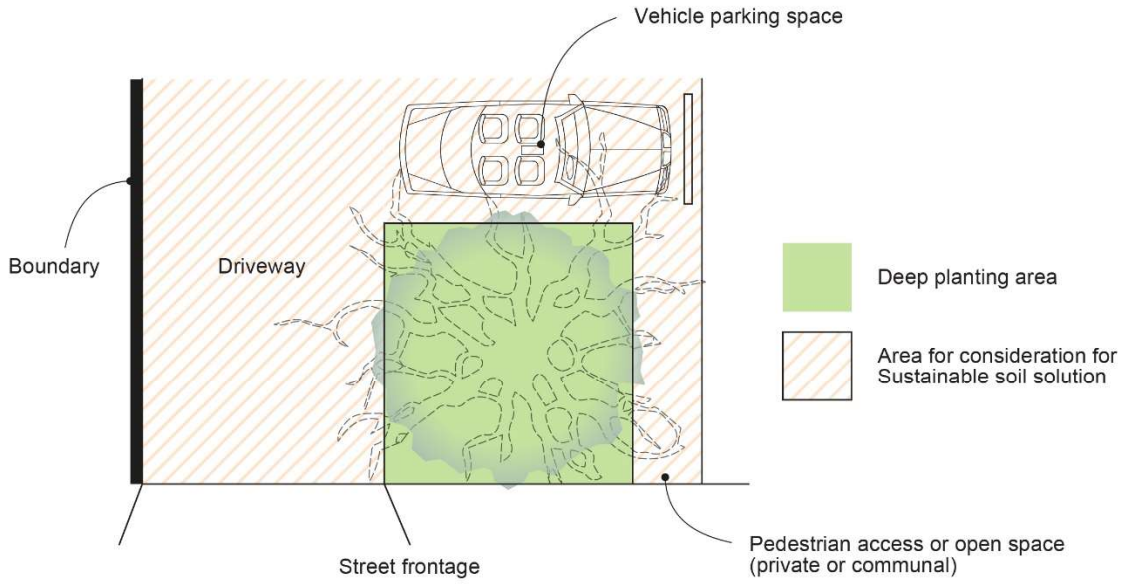
9 Sustainable soil solution

1. Achieving sufficient surface area and soil volume to support tree growth can be difficult to achieve on some development sites, as the demand for space for facilities and infrastructure to service the site increases. Sustainable soil solutions such as structural soil cells and structural soils can be used to increase the amount of soil volume available for root development. These landscape methods increase the available space for healthy tree root growth while accommodating the structural engineering requirements of ground plane infrastructure required for the development site. Sustainable soil solutions include:
    a. structural soil cells, modular units that when assembled form a skeletal matrix to support relevant pavement loads while providing large volumes of uncompacted soil within the structure for root growth. Structural soil cells are designed to provide the required engineering and structural support for infrastructure while allowing for optimal root growth and development;
    b. structural soil, a growing medium that can be compacted under a pavement system to give structural support, creating small void spaces for tree roots to grow. Structural soil is generally a mixture of approximately 80% gap-graded gravels (such as rock) and 20% soil (mineral and organic content). As a result of reduced soil content, the benefits to root growth and development are limited.

Note—For the purposes of structural soil, reference to rock means any natural inorganic solid component of a structural soil mix that provides the required structural support. This can include but is not necessarily limited to rocks, stones or gravel or any treatment thereof.

Note—The information provided for sustainable soil solutions is for the purposes of supporting the design and delivery of deep planting on multiple dwelling sites or sites that include a multiple dwelling component.

2. Where appropriate and where site constraints allow, sustainable soil solutions can be used to supplement the area required for deep planting to support trees on development sites to achieve a high quality landscaping outcome. Refer to Figure d for further guidance.



Note—Diagram is conceptual only. Any proposed use of a sustainable soil solution to support deep planting is to be considered in consultation with a suitably qualified person (for example landscape, horticulture, arboriculture or engineering professional) in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and requirements.

Figure d—Deep planting and sustainable soil solutions plan view

View high resolution of Figure d—Deep planting and sustainable soil solutions plan view

3. Any use of sustainable soil solutions to support deep planting areas is to be informed by relevant technical investigations by an experienced and suitably qualified person (for example landscape, horticulture, arboriculture or engineering professional) to determine if their use is appropriate and sustainable.

4. Sustainable soil solutions used to support deep planting areas on multiple dwelling sites or development that includes a multiple dwelling component, must be contiguous with an unencumbered deep planting area and provide a supporting function only. Refer to Figure e for further guidance. The sole use or isolated areas of sustainable soil solutions will not contribute to the minimum deep planting requirements and is not supported.

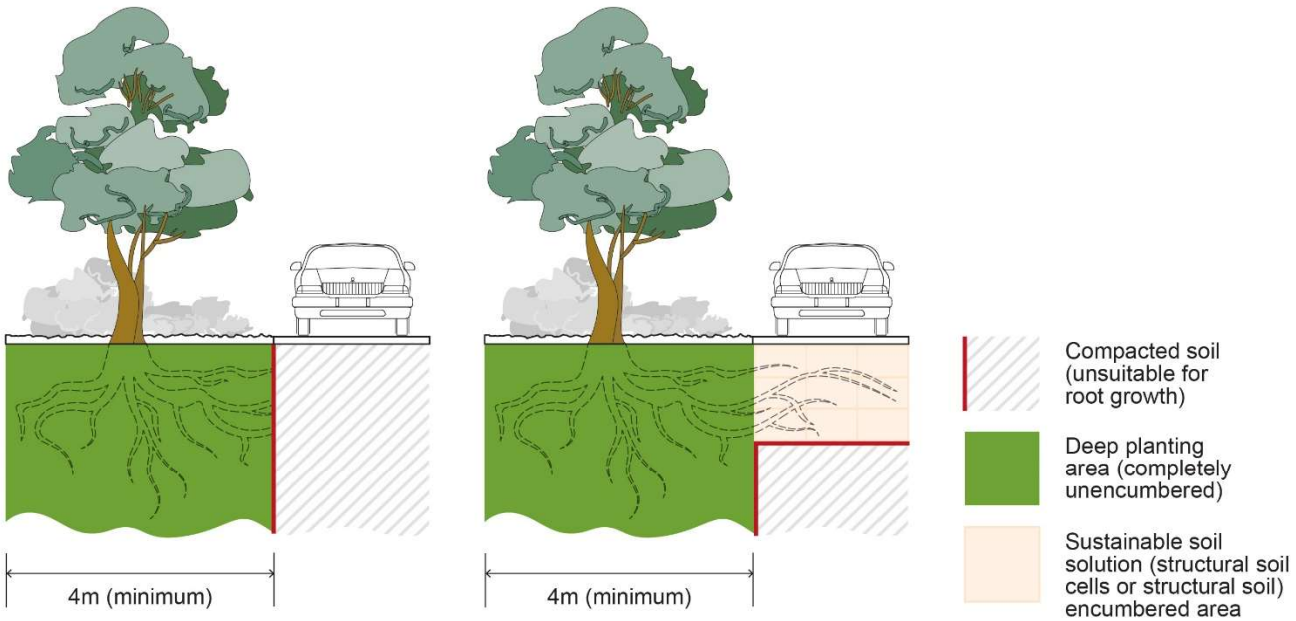


Figure e—Unencumbered deep planting approach and sustainable soil solutions on multiple dwelling sites or development that includes a multiple dwelling component

View the high resolution of Figure e—Unencumbered deep planting approach and sustainable soil solutions on multiple dwelling sites or development that includes a multiple dwelling component

5. Where a sustainable soil solution is proposed, trees and vegetation proposed to be planted and supported should be selected to be adapted to the site's climatic conditions, hydrology and soil type to reduce chemical inputs and minimise irrigation requirements for the growing area.

6. The soil volume of sustainable soil solutions is not equal to that of an unencumbered planting area due to the added structural components (i.e. matrix within the structural soil cells or rock component of structural soil) to support above ground infrastructure. As such a larger area for planting could be required to provide equivalent soil volume for root growth. Refer to section 4.1 for further information.

Note—For the purposes of structural soil, reference to rock means any natural inorganic solid component of a structural soil mix that provides the required structural support. This can include but is not necessarily limited to rocks, stones or gravel or any treatment thereof.

7. In considering the use of structural soil cells or structural soil, preference is to be given to structural soil cells as this infrastructure provides the greatest benefit for successful tree establishment, optimum growth, and long-term survival of new trees planted.

9.1 Structural soil cell design and maintenance

9.1 Structural soil cell design and maintenance

1. Structural soil cell units are to be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications by an experienced and suitably qualified person (for example landscape, horticulture, arboriculture or engineering professional). Each stack of structural soil cells should be structurally independent of adjacent stacks to ensure that the entire system is not compromised if a stack is disturbed or damaged.

2. Maintenance of structural soil cell units is generally not required if the unit has been installed correctly during construction. Any maintenance required is to be undertaken in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications by an experienced and suitably qualified person (for example landscape, horticulture, arboriculture or engineering professional).

3. Where structural soil cells are used to be contiguous and supplement areas of deep planting, growing medium included in the structural soil cells should match as close as possible that of the unencumbered deep planting area to provide a similar growing environment and encourage root infiltration beneath the surface infrastructure. Soil medium selected for structural soil cell systems is to be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications by an experienced and suitably qualified person (for example landscape, horticulture, arboriculture or engineering professional) to ensure the successful establishment, optimum growth and long-term survival of vegetation to be planted and to minimise maintenance requirements.

4. Sub-surface structures and infrastructure such as piping, service lines or utilities that are unrelated to the design and installation of the structural soil cells or require regular servicing should not be within or below areas of structural soil cells to limit the disturbance of vegetation and structural soil cells throughout the life of the development.

5. Structural soil cells are designed to provide the required structural support for a variety of surface treatments, including hard infrastructure and natural surfaces. Consideration should be given to the surface treatments used in the instance where maintenance of the soil cell units or soil growing medium could be required. The use of permeable pavement can be a suitable surface treatment above areas of structural soil cells to allow water infiltration, nutrient and oxygen exchange to the substrate below to support vegetation growth.

6. Structural soil cell systems may include inlet, outlet and distribution systems for stormwater management. These components may require additional maintenance and are to be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

7. If vegetation planted in structural soil cells is required to be replaced, this is to be done in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications in consultation with a suitably qualified person (for example landscape, horticulture, arboriculture or engineering professional) to avoid damage of the structural soil cell infrastructure.

9.2 Structural soil design and maintenance

9.2 Structural soil design and maintenance

1. Due to the high rock composition of structural soil, the use of this sustainable soil solution to increase the growing environment for deep planting should be consolidated to ensure the available soil volume for root growth is sufficient. Refer to section 4.1 for further guidance.

Note—For the purposes of structural soil, reference to rock means any natural inorganic solid component of a structural soil mix that provides the required structural support. This can include but is not necessarily limited to rocks, stones or gravel or any treatment thereof.

2. Structural soils are designed to provide the required structural support for a variety of surface treatments including hard infrastructure and natural surfaces. The use of permeable pavement is a suitable surface treatment above areas of structural soil to allow water infiltration, nutrient and oxygen exchange to the substrate below, supporting vegetation growth and is encouraged.

3. Structural soil systems may include inlet, outlet and distribution systems for stormwater management. These components may require additional maintenance and are to be designed and installed by an experienced and suitably qualified landscape professional.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy to assist the establishment and maintenance of trees for new development.

10 Tree establishment and maintenance

10 Tree establishment and maintenance

1. The first 24 months of aftercare are critical to the successful establishment, overall health, form and longevity of newly planted trees.

2. It is necessary to establish an appropriate watering and mulching regime to ensure successful tree establishment. When a tree is planted, fine root hairs are damaged and lost from the root system, and the tree needs time to replace them. Until the root hairs have been replaced, the ability for the tree to access water in the soil interface is greatly reduced. During the day, the tree will transpire and draw water from the root ball to replenish supply. If the water is unable to be replaced through the root system, the plant may enter a state of irreversible decline.

3. The frequency and duration of watering and mulching will be dependent on the species selected for tree planting and climatic conditions at the time of planting. A detailed landscape maintenance plan will outline the frequency of watering and mulching interventions and should be prepared in consultation with a qualified arborist or landscape professional.

4. Section 4.2 and section 11.2 can be used as guidance for watering and mulching required for trees when preparing a landscape maintenance plan.

5. To ensure a suitable and sustainable form, new trees planted may require formative pruning during the establishment period. Any pruning is to be prepared and undertaken in accordance with AS 4373 Pruning of amenity trees by a qualified arborist or landscape professional.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~6~~11 Irrigation

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~6~~11.1 Irrigation rates

11.1 Irrigation rates

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

The irrigation rate will vary depending on climatic conditions, species selection and growing media. An anticipated irrigation demand should be calculated to determine the suitability and sustainability of proposed landscaping design areas. Indicative irrigation application rates for artificial growing environments are shown in Table ~~3~~6.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~3~~6—Indicative irrigation application rates for artificial growing environments

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy to assist the establishment and maintenance of trees for new development.

11.2 Watering of trees

11.2 Watering of trees

1. The watering regime of a newly planted tree should incorporate a deep watering method to encourage roots to grow deeply, rather than reliance on lateral growth and development. The frequency and duration of watering will be dependent on the tree species selected for tree planting and climatic conditions at the time of planting. All watering programs should be planned and undertaken in consultation with a qualified arborist or landscape professional. The information below can be used as guidance when considering the watering of newly planted trees:
    a. after the first day of planting, the new tree is to be watered 2 times a week for 6 weeks. During this time, water is to be applied to the root ball only. This can be achieved by placing a soil berm no greater than 100mm on the perimeter of the root ball zone to trap the water from running into the soil interface zone under the canopy.
    b. after the first 6 weeks, the tree is to be watered weekly for the next 46 weeks, with water being applied to the root ball zone and to the soil interface zone under the canopy.
    c. when the first year program has been completed, watering is to be moved to a fortnightly program.

    Refer to Figure f for further guidance.

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy by including a new figure.

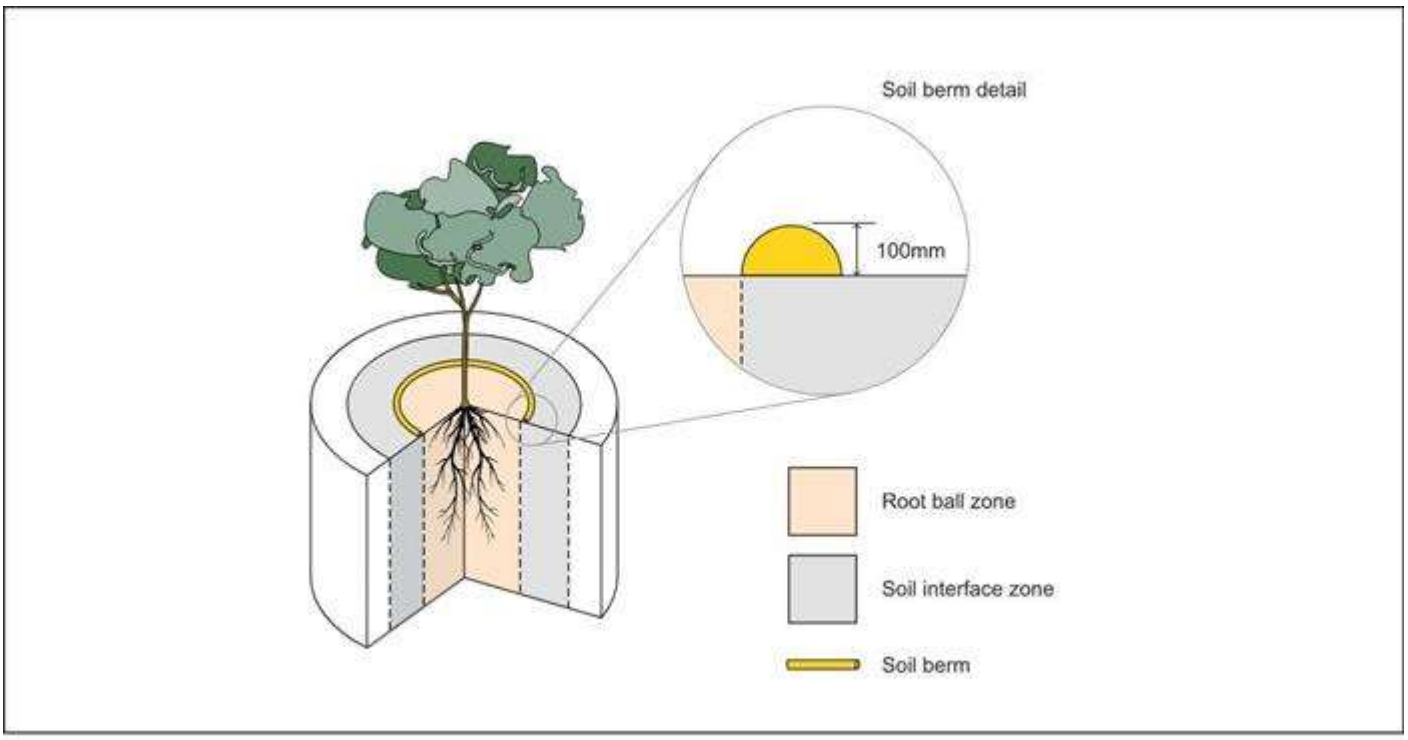


Figure f—Tree watering zones

View the high resolution of Figure f—Tree watering zones

2. During tree establishment of newly planted trees, extended dry periods may cause soil crusting or hydrophobic conditions to occur. If experienced, the surface will need to be loosened to allow water to penetrate the interface soil area. In addition, a water wetting agent to allow water particles to adhere to soil particles may also be required.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~6.2~~11.3 Site stormwater harvest capacity

11.3 Site stormwater harvest capacity

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

The quantity of water which can be harvested from roofs, driveways, car parks and other impervious surfaces is to be determined, as follows:

a. Step 1—Obtain monthly median rainfall data from the Bureau of Meteorology for Brisbane from the pluviograph station(s) closest to the site or use the data in Table 47.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table 47—Monthly rainfall data for Brisbane Airport

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

6.311.4 Sizing of water tanks and cisterns

11.4 Sizing of water tanks and cisterns

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

The required size of a tank or cistern is to be established as follows:

a. Step 1—Determine the daily volume required by dividing the annual volume (calculated in Step 3 above) by 365 days per year.
b. Step 2—Determine the total tank storage required by using the roof area and volume of water required per day for the appropriate value shown in Table 58. For example, if 100L per day harvested from a roof area of 200m^2 is required, a storage capacity of 7,000L is to be provided.
c. Step 3—Determine the size and capacity of the tank/s required.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table 58—Tank storage requirements

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

6.411.5 Irrigation design

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~7~~12 Landscaping containment

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~8~~13 Structural considerations

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~9~~14 Drainage and waterproofing

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

~~10~~15 Landscape maintenance

15 Landscape maintenance

Reason for change: To improve the subtropical landscaping outcomes for new development by including technical information and guidance in the Landscape design planning scheme policy.

2. The landscape maintenance plan is to include:
    a. water use efficiency;
    b. regular top dressing and aeration to turfed areas;
    c. on-going removal, replacement and/or top-up of growing media including (but not limited to) soil, mulch and compost;
    d. on-going weed suppression and removal;
    e. on-going maintenance of plants, such as pruning to maintain vigour or size, or the removal and replacement of damaged or diseased plants and plant material;
    f. indicative method of maintenance access for all landscape areas;
    g. method of access and nominated actions for the maintenance of deep planting areas accessed through private open space, including the pruning, watering and mulching of trees and other vegetation to be retained or planted;
    ~~g.~~ h. a schedule that lists tasks, locations, staffing, frequency, season of visit and number of visits per year.

Schedule 6 Planning scheme policies \ SC6.24 Planting species planning scheme policy

Contents

Reason for change: Inclusion of a new terminology section for existing and new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy.

Reason for change: To provide terminology for existing and new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy.

1.3 Terminology

1.3 Terminology

Reason for change: To provide terminology for existing and new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy.

In this planning scheme policy, unless the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires, a term has the following meaning:
aesthetics: a function used to describe a species which is identified and valued for its form or feature including flowers and foliage.
columnar: a form or habit used to describe a species that has a canopy that is narrow and tall.
landscape character: a function used to describe a species which is synonymous with the broader Brisbane landscape, specific locale or geographic area.
oval: a form or habit used to describe a species that has a canopy that is rounded and elongated.
pyramidal: a form or habit used to describe a species that has a canopy shaped similar to a pyramid, broad at the base and narrowing to the peak.
rounded: a form or habit used to describe a species that has near equal distribution across the height and width of the canopy.
screening: a function used to describe a species that is suitable for a visual screen or windbreak between sites.
shade: a function used to describe a species with a dense or spreading canopy that provides a higher degree of shade provision.
spreading: a form or habit used to describe a species that has a canopy that spreads horizontally.

2 Preferred plant species

Reason for change: To relocate and provide technical information for existing and new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy to promote urban landscapes that are consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character, and specific vegetation themes.

2. A selection of preferred species for planting in different contexts across Brisbane's built and natural environments are listed in the following tables.
    a. Table 1A~~—Tall~~—Large or tall trees~~ over 10m in height at maturity~~;
    b. Table 1B~~—Small~~—Medium trees~~ 5m to 10m in height at maturity~~;
    c. Table 1C—Small trees;
    d. Table 1D—Medium shrubs 2m to 5m in height at maturity;
    e. Table ~~1D~~1E—Low shrubs 0.5m to 2m in height at maturity;
    f. Table ~~1E~~1F—Groundcovers and grasses;
    g. Table ~~1F~~1G—Climbers;
    h. Table ~~1G~~1H—Rushes and sedges;
    i. Table ~~1H~~1I—Wetland areas – trees, shrubs and ground covers;
    j. Table ~~1I~~1J—Wetland areas – rushes, sedges and aquatic plants~~.~~;
    k. Table ~~1J~~1K—Riparian vegetation.

Reason for change: To relocate and provide technical information for existing and new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy to promote urban landscapes that are consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character, and specific vegetation themes.

3. ~~The table gives~~Table 1A—Large or tall trees, Table 1B—Medium trees and Table 1C—Small trees provide guidance on relevant selected plant characteristics ~~relating to~~for:
    a. ~~spreading or columnar canopy forms~~estimated urban height;
    b. ~~fast growing~~estimated urban canopy width;
    c. ~~screening qualities~~form and habit;
    d. ~~hedge suitability~~function;
    e. ~~suitability~~description and notes that are important characteristics for ~~use in car parking areas;~~
    f. ~~fragrant flowers or leaves;~~
    g. ~~showy flowers, foliage;~~
    h. ~~edible parts;~~
    i. ~~bird, butterfly or frog attracting;~~
    j. ~~suitability for planting in sandy soils, moist soils, clay soils or in topsoil over clay~~plant selection.

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

4. Other tables below provide guidance for other plant species on selected plant characteristics including:
    a. spreading or columnar canopy forms;
    b. fast growing;
    c. screening qualities;
    d. hedge suitability;
    e. suitability for use in car parking areas;
    f. fragrant flowers or leaves;
    g. showy flowers, foliage;

h. edible parts;
i. bird, butterfly or frog attracting;
j. suitability for planting in sandy soils, moist soils, clay soils or in topsoil over clay.

Reason for change: To relocate existing and add new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy and provide technical information to promote urban landscapes consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character and specific vegetation themes.

Table 1A~~—Tall—~~Large or tall trees~~ over 10m in height at maturity~~

Table 1A—Large or tall trees

Botanical name	Common name	Estimated urban height (m)	Estimated urban canopy width (m)	Form and habit	Function	Description and notes
Agathis robusta	Queensland kauri pine	25	8-10	Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Fast growing
Angophora leiocarpa	smooth barked apple	15-25	5-10	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine	15-35	10-20	Spreading Columnar Pyramidal	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Araucaria cunninghamii	hoop pine	30-40	6	Columnar Pyramidal	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island pine	20-35	8-15	Spreading Columnar Pyramidal	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bungalow palm	6-25	2-4	Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character	Fast growing
Brachychiton discolour	lacebark tree	12-20	4-5	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	Suitable for car

					Shade	parking areas
Brachychiton sp. Ormeau	Ormeau bottle tree	15-30	10-15	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Castanospermum australe	black bean	12-30	8-12	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata	lemon-scented gum	10-35	5-25	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Fast growing
Corymbia tesselaris	Moreton Bay ash	35	10-15	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Delonix regia	poinciana	5-12	10	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Delonix regia var. flavida	golden royal poinciana	5-12	10	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Elaeocarpus grandis	blue quandong	8-20	3-15	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Fast growing
Eucalyptus microcorys	tallowwood	20-25	10-20	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade Screening	Fast growing
Eucalyptus racemosa	scribbly gum	15-20	5	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	Fast growing
Eucalyptus tereticornis	forest red gum	35-50	5-12	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	Fast growing
Ficus benjamina	weeping fig	25-30	18-20	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics	

					Landscape character Shade	
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay fig	15-35	30	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Ficus microcarpa	Hill's fig	10	3-5	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Ficus obliqua	small-leaved fig	30	5-15	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Flindersia brayleyana	Queensland maple	25	15	Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Fast growing Suitable for car parking areas
Flindersia collina	broad-leaved leopard tree	10-20	5-7	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Flindersia schottiana	bumpy ash	10-20	5-7	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Gmelina leichhardtii	white beech	15-30	8	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Fast growing
Grevillia robusta	silky oak	10-30	5-20	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Jacaranda mimosifolia	jacaranda	10-15	4-9	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Not to be planted near bushland areas Additional maintenance

						requirements from flowers
Jagera pseudorhus	foambark	15-20	5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Lophostemon confertus	brush box	10-15	5-15	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade Screening	
Mangifera indica	mango	30-35	10	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Melaleuca leucadendra	weeping paperbark	10-20	5-10	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Fast growing Suitable for car parking areas
Melaleuca quinquenervia	broad-leaved paperbark	8-12	5-10	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Peltophorum pterocarpum	yellow poinciana	15	15	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Podocarpus elatus	brown pine	20	4-7	Columnar Pyramidal	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade Screening	Fast growing
Polyscias murrayi	pencil cedar	20-25	5-8	Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character	Fast growing Not appropriate for deep planting areas

Reason for change: To restructure existing tables and remove or relocate existing tree species to provide technical information to promote urban landscapes consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character and specific vegetation themes.

Botanical name	Common name	Tall tree planting characteristics								
		Spreading canopy form	Columnar canopy form	Fast growing	Screen planting	Suitable for car parking areas	Showy flowers	Showy foliage	Edible parts	Bird attracting
Agathis robusta	kauri pine		x	x						
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya pine		x						x	
Araucaria cunninghamii	hoop pine		x							
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island pine		x							
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana	Bangalow palm		x	x						
Brachychiton acerifolius	flame tree		x				x	x		
Cassia siamea (syn. Senna siamea)	cassod tree	x		x		x	x			
Castanospermum australe	Moreton Bay chestnut	x								
Celtis paniculata	native elm	x								

~~*Colvillea racemosa*~~	~~Colville's glory~~		~~x~~				~~x~~	~~x~~		
~~*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*~~	~~spotted gum~~		~~x~~	~~x~~						~~x~~
~~*Corymbia tesselaris*~~	~~Moreton Bay ash~~		~~x~~							~~x~~
~~*Cryptocarya triplinervis*~~	~~three veined laurel~~	~~x~~								~~x~~
~~*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*~~	~~tuckeroo~~	~~x~~				~~x~~				
~~*Delonix regia*~~	~~poinciana~~	~~x~~					~~x~~			
~~*Elaeocarpus grandis*~~	~~blue quandong~~		~~x~~	~~x~~				~~x~~		
~~*Eucalyptus microcorys*~~	~~tallowood~~	~~x~~		~~x~~						~~x~~
~~*Eucalyptus racemosa*~~	~~scribbly gum~~	~~x~~		~~x~~						~~x~~
~~*Eucalyptus tereticornis*~~	~~forest red gum~~	~~x~~		~~x~~						~~x~~
~~*Ficus macrophylla*~~	~~Moreton Bay fig~~	~~x~~								~~x~~
~~*Ficus microcarpa var. hillii*~~	~~Hill's weeping fig~~	~~x~~								~~x~~
~~*Ficus obliqua*~~	~~small leaved fig~~	~~x~~								~~x~~
~~*Ficus rubiginosa*~~	~~rock fig~~	~~x~~								~~x~~
~~*Flindersia australis*~~	~~Crows ash~~	~~x~~								
~~*Flindersia bennettiana*~~	~~Bennett's ash~~	~~x~~								

Flindersia brayleyana	Queensland maple	x		x		x				
Flindersia schottiana	bumpy ash	x				x				
Gmelina leichhardtii	white beech			x						
Grevillea robusta	silky oak		x				x			x
Harpullia pendula	tulipwood	x				x				
Jacaranda mimosifolia	jacaranda Editor's note—Not to be planted near bushland areas.	x					x			
Livistona australis	cabbage palm		x							
Lophostemon confertus	brush box	x								x
Macadamia integrifolia	bush nut	x							x	
Mangifera indica	mango	x							x	
Melaleuca leucadendron	weeping paperbark		x			x				x
Melaleuca quinquenervia	broad-leaved paperbark		x			x				x
Peltophorum pterocarpum	yellow poinciana	x				x	x			
Podocarpus elatus	brown pine			x						
Schotia brachypetala	Kaffir bean	x				x				x
Syzygium australe	scrub cherry	x			x				x	x
Syzygium francisii	rose satinash	x			x					x

~~*Syzygium luehmannii*~~	~~small-leaved lilly pilly~~	~~x~~			~~x~~				~~x~~	~~x~~
~~*Tabebuia argentea*~~	~~silver trumpet tree~~	~~x~~					~~x~~			
~~*Tabebuia rosea*~~	~~pink trumpet tree~~	~~x~~				~~x~~	~~x~~			
~~*Waterhousia floribunda*~~	~~weeping satinash~~	~~x~~		~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~				~~x~~

Reason for change: To relocate existing and add new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy and provide technical information to promote urban landscapes consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character and specific vegetation themes.

Table 1B~~—Small—~~Medium trees~~ 5m to 10m in height at maturity~~

Table 1B—Medium trees

Botanical name	Common name	Estimated urban height (m)	Estimated urban canopy width (m)	Form and habit	Function	Description and notes
Acmena hemilampra	blush satinash	10	10	Pyramidal Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade Screening	
Acronychia oblongifolia	white aspen	12-15	4-8	Rounded Spreading	Shade Screening	
Allocasuarina littoralis	black she-oak	8-15	4-7	Pyramidal Rounded	Screening Shade	Fast growing
Alloxylon flammeum	tree waratah	12	2-4	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	Suitable for car parking areas
Archidendron grandiflorum	pink lace flower	10	2-5	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	

Auranticarpa rhombifolia	diamond-leaved pittosporum	10	6	Pyramidal Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Backhousia citriodora	lemon-scented myrtle	8-10	6	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Banksia integrifolia	coast banksia	10-15	4-6	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Barklya syringifolia	crown of gold tree	8-10	7	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Bolusanthus speciosus	tree wisteria	4-10	7.5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Not to be planted near bushland areas
Brachychiton acerifolius	flame tree	10-15	6-10	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Callitris columellaris	Bribie Island pine	8	3	Columnar	Aesthetics Screening	
Casuarina cunninghamina	she-oak	10	8	Columnar Pyramidal	Aesthetics Screening	
Casuarina glauca	swamp she-oak	8-20	8-15	Columnar Pyramidal	Aesthetics Screening Shade	
Cinnamomum oliveri	camphorwood	10-15	4-8	Columnar Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Colvillea racemosa	Colville's glory	7	4	Pyramidal Rounded	Aesthetics	

					Landscape character Screening	
Cryptocarya triplinervis	three-veined laurel	10-15	5-6	Rounded Spreading	Screening	
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	tuckeroo	8-15	6-15	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Diplogottis campbellii	small leaf tamarind	5-10	3-6	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Dissiliaria baloghioides	lancewood	15	5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Elaeocarpus eumundi	Eumundi quandong	8-12	3-6	Rounded Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Suitable for car parking areas
Elaeocarpus obovatus	hard quandong	25	2-4	Spreading Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Elattostachys xylocarpa	white tamarind	5-10	8	Pyramidal Columnar	Screening	
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson fig	10-25	25	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Flindersia australis	Crow's ash	8-10	5-6	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Flindersia bennettiana	Bennett's ash	10	4	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character	

					Shade	
Handroanthus impetiginosus	pink trumpet tree	10-12	5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Harpullia hillii	blunt-leaved tulip	8-15	6	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Harpullia pendula	tulipwood	5-8	3	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Hymenosporum flavum	native frangipani	6-10	5-6	Columnar Pyramidal Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Lagerstroemia speciosa	Queen's crepe myrtle	10	5-10	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Lepiderema pulchella	fine-leaved tuckeroo	7	4-7	Columnar Spreading	Screening	
Libidibia ferrea	leopard tree	8-10	10	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Additional maintenance requirements Not suitable for high traffic pedestrian areas
Livistona australis	cabbage tree palm	10-20	5-6	Columnar Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Lophostemon suaveolens	swamp box	8-10	5-6	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	

Macadamia integrifolia	macadamia nut	5-12	4-6	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Additional maintenance requirements during establishment to achieve suitable form
Magnolia grandiflora	southern magnolia	10	5	Pyramidal Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade Screening	
Melaleuca bracteata	black tea-tree	3-12	3-6	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Melaleuca linarifolia	flax leaf paperbark	5-10	1-5	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character	Suitable for car parking areas
Melaleuca saligna	willow bottlebrush	5-10	1-5	Pyramidal Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Meliocope elleryana	pink euodia	5-8	3-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Millettia pinnata (syn. Pongamia pinnata)	pongamia	15-25	15-25	Spreading	Shade	
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum	5-10	5-7	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Polyscias elegans	celerywood	10-20	5-8	Spreading	Shade	Fast growing Not appropriate for deep planting areas

Rhodosphaera rhodanthema	yellow cedar	8-12	3-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Schotia brachypetala	parrot tree	10-20	5-15	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Stenocarpus sinuatus	firewheel tree	5-10	4-10	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Sterculia quadrifida	peanut tree	5-10	4-6	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Screening Shade	Fast growing
Syzygium australe Note—Does not include dwarf cultivars	scrub cherry	2-10	1.5-5	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Fast growing Where included as a tree must not be hedged
Syzygium francisii	Francis' watergum	10-15	4-10	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Syzygium luehmannii	small-leaved lilly pilly	7-15	3-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Syzygium mooreii	rose apple	20	10	Spreading Pyramidal	Screening Shade	
Tabebuia chrysantha	golden trumpet tree	6-12	6	Spreading Pyramidal	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Additional maintenance requirements from flowers
Tabebuia rosea	rosy trumpet tree	20	20	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Suitable for car parking areas

Tristaniopsis 'Luscious'	water gum	7-12	5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Waterhousia floribunda	weeping satinash	8	5-6	Rounded	Aesthetics Screening	Fast growing Suitable for car parking areas
Xanthostemon chrysanthus	golden penda	5-10	1-2	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	

Reason for change: To restructure existing tables and remove or relocate existing tree species to provide technical information to promote urban landscapes consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character and specific vegetation themes.

~~Botanical name~~	~~Common name~~	~~Small tree planting characteristics~~							
		~~Fast growing~~	~~Screen planting~~	~~Suitable for car parking areas~~	~~Fragrant (flowers or leaves)~~	~~Showy flowers~~	~~Showy foliage~~	~~Edible parts~~	~~Bird attracting~~
~~*Acmena smithii*~~	~~lilly pilly~~		~~x~~						~~x~~
~~*Acronychia imperforata*~~	~~coastal aspen~~	~~x~~	~~x~~					~~x~~	~~x~~
~~*Allocasuarina littoralis*~~	~~black she oak~~	~~x~~							
~~*Alloxylon flammeum*~~	~~tree waratah~~			~~x~~		~~x~~			

Atractocarpus fitzalanii (syn. Randia fitzalanii)	brown gardenia		x		x				
Auranticarpa rhombifolium (syn. Pittosporum rhombifolium)	diamond piltosporum		x			x	x		x
Backhousia citriodora	lemon myrtle		x		x			x	
Backhousia myrtifolia	grey myrtle		x			x			
Banksia integrifolia	coast banksia					x			x
Barklya syringifolia	crown of gold		x			x	x		
Brachychiton discolour	lacebark tree			x		x			
Buckinghamia celsissima	ivory curl tree			x	x	x			
Callistemon 'Eureka'	pink bottlebrush			x		x			x
Callistemon salignus Rubra (syn. Melaleuca salicina)	bottlebrush		x	x		x			x
Callitris columellaris	Bribie Island pine		x				x		x
Cordyline petiolaris	broad-leaved palm lilly						x		
Cupaniopsis parvifolia	small-leaved tuckeroo			x			x		x
Cyathea australis	rough tree fern						x		

Cyathea cooperi	scaly tree fern	x					x		
Diploglottis campbellii	small-leaved tamarind							x	
Elaeocarpus eumundi	Eumundi quandong		x	x	x		x		
Elaeocarpus obovatus	hard quandong		x				x		x
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	blueberry ash	x	x			x	x		x
Ficus carica	edible fig							x	
Gossia bidwillii (syn. Austromyrtus bidwillii)	python tree						x		
Gossia gonoclada (syn. Austromyrtus gonoclada)	angle-stemmed myrtle		x				x		x
Grevillea baileyana	white oak	x		x		x	x		x
Hymenosporum flavum	native frangipani				x				
Jagera pseudorhus	foam bark						x		x
Lagerstroemia indica	crepe myrtle	x	x	x		x	x		
Melaleuca bracteata	river tea tree			x					x
Melaleuca linariifolia	flax-leaf paperbark		x	x	x	x	x		x
Melicope elleryana (syn. Euodia elleryana)	pink euodia					x			x

Milletia pinnata (syn. Pongamia pinnata)	native wisteria tree					x			
Myrsine variabilis (syn. Rapanea variabilis)	muttonwood		x						x
Phaleria clerodendron	native daphne				x	x			
Pittosporum undulatum	sweet pittosporum				x				x
Plumeria obtusa	evergreen frangipani			x	x	x			
Plumeria rubra	frangipani				x	x			
Polyscias murrayi	pencil cedar	x							x
Polyscias elegans	celerywood	x							x
Sterculia quadrifida	peanut tree	x						x	x
Stenocarpus sinuatus	wheel of fire tree					x	x		x
Syzygium hempilamprum (syn. Acmena hemilampra)	broad-leaved lilly pilly		x				x		x
Syzygium oleosum	blue lilly pilly	x	x				x	x	x
Thaleropia queenslandica (syn. Metrosideros queenslandica)	Queensland myrtle		x			x			
Toechima tenax	brush teak		x						x

~~*Xanthostemon chrysanthus*~~	~~golden penda~~		~~x~~			~~x~~			

Reason for change: To relocate, remove existing and add new tree species listed in the planning scheme policy and provide technical information to promote urban landscapes consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character and specific vegetation themes.

Table 1C—Small trees

Table 1C—Small trees

Botanical name	Common name	Estimated urban height (m)	Estimated urban canopy width (m)	Form and habit	Function	Description and notes
Acacia o'shanesii	Brisbane wattle	6	3	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Fast growing
Acacia podalyriifolia	Queensland silver wattle	2-7	3-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Fast growing
Acmena hemilampra	blush satinash	5-15	3-5	Rounded Columnar	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Acmena smithii	lilly pilly	2-7	2-4	Pyramidal	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Acronychia imperforata	beach acronychia	5-8	3-4	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Fast growing
Alectryon connatus	small-leaved alectryon	6	5	Rounded	Shade	

Atractocarpus fitzalanii	brown gardenia	8-10	4-8	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Backhousia myrtifolia	grey myrtle	3-7	2-4	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Buckinghamia celsissima	ivory curl	6-8	3-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Callistemon salingnus 'eureka'	pink flowering bottlebrush	3.5-4	2-3	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Callistemo n salingnus Rubra (syn. Melaleuca salicina)	red flowering bottlebrush	3.5-4	2-3	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Callistemon viminalis	bottlebrush	2-4	1.5-2	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Cassia sp 'Paluma Range'	golden shower	8	1.5-3.5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Cassia tomentella	velvet bean tree	5-10	10	Rounded Spreading	Screening Shade	
Celtis paniculata	native elm	6	3	Columnar Spreading	Screening Shade	
Citrus australis	Australian lime	15	6-8	Rounded	Screening	
Citrus sinensis	Valencia orange	4-7	4-7	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character	

var Valencia						
Croton insularis	silver croton	3-15	5	Rounded	Screening	Fast growing
Cupaniopsis parvifolia	small leaf tuckeroo	7	3-5	Pyramidal Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Suitable for car parking areas
Cyathea australis	rough tree fern	4-6	5	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Not appropriate for deep planting areas
Decaspermum humile	silky myrtle	10	5	Rounded Spreading	Screening	Fast growing
Denhamia celastroides	orange boxwood	7	7	Pyramidal Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Drypetes deplanchei	yellow tulipwood	5-10	5-15	Rounded Spreading	Screening Shade	
Elaeocarpus reticulatus	blueberry ash	4-10	3-5	Pyramidal Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Fast growing
Eucalyptus curtisii	plunkett mallee	4-6	2	Spreading Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Fast growing Suitable for car parking areas
Ficus carica	fig	7-10	4	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Gossia bidwillii	python tree	5-10	5-10	Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	

Gossia gonoclada	angle-stemmed myrtle	5-10	5	Rounded Spreading	Screening Shade	
Lagerstroemia indica	crepe myrtle	5-10	2-8	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Fast growing Suitable for car parking areas
Leptospermum petersonii	lemon-scented tea-tree	1.5-7	2-5	Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Suitable for car parking areas
Melaleuca salicina (syn.Callistemon salignus)	willow bottlebrush	7-9	3-4	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	Suitable for car parking areas
Melaleuca sieberi	small leaf paperbark	5-10	2-5	Pyramidal Columnar	Screening	
Melaleuca viminalis	weeping bottlebrush	5-7	2-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Melaleuca viridiflora	broad-leaved paperbark	7	2-5	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening	
Myrsine variabilis	muttonwood	5-10	5-8	Rounded	Screening Shade	
Plumeria obtusa	evergreen frangipani	7.5	7.5	Spreading Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Suitable for car parking areas
Plumeria rubra	frangipani	5-7	4-7	Spreading Rounded	Aesthetics Landscape character	
Randia fitzalanii	native gardenia	5	2-4	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	

Sphaeropteris cooperi	scaly tree fern	5-10	5	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	Fast growing
Syzygium wilsonii	powder puff lilly pilly	2-6	2-3	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	Fast growing
Tabebuia aurea	silver trumpet tree	5-10	3	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	
Tabebuia palmerii	pink trumpet tree	6-8	3-6	Pyramidal Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Screening Shade	Additional maintenance requirements from flowers
Thaleropia queenslandica	myrtle satinash	3-7	2-5	Rounded Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character Shade	
Toechima tenax	brush teak	5-10	5	Columnar Spreading	Aesthetics Landscape character	

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1C~~1D—Medium shrubs 2m to 5m in height at maturity

Table 1D—Medium shrubs 2m to 5m in height at maturity

Reason for change: To relocate existing tree species and provide technical information to promote urban landscapes consistent with Brisbane's subtropical climate, its natural environment, the existing local character and specific vegetation themes.

Botanical name	Common name	Medium shrub planting characteristics										
		Fast growing	Screen planting	Hedge	Suitable for car parking areas	Fragrant (flowers or leaves)	Showy flowers	Showy foliage	Edible parts	Bird attracting	Butterfly attracting	Topsoil over clay
~~*Acacia o'shanesii*~~	~~green wattle~~	~~x~~	~~x~~				~~x~~			~~x~~	~~x~~	
~~*Acacia podalyriifolia*~~	~~Queensland silver wattle~~	~~x~~	~~x~~				~~x~~	~~x~~		~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~
~~*Citrus australis*~~	~~Gympie lime~~					~~x~~			~~x~~		~~x~~	
~~*Citrus sinensis var Valencia*~~	~~Valencia orange~~					~~x~~			~~x~~		~~x~~	~~x~~
~~*Croton insularis*~~	~~silver croton~~	~~x~~						~~x~~		~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~
~~*Decaspermum humile*~~	~~silky myrtle~~	~~x~~								~~x~~		
~~*Eucalyptus curtisii*~~	~~plunkett mallee~~	~~x~~			~~x~~		~~x~~			~~x~~		~~x~~
~~*Leptospermum petersonii*~~	~~lemon-scented tea-tree~~		~~x~~		~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~		~~x~~		~~x~~	~~x~~
~~*Malaleuca saligna (syn. Callistemon salignus)*~~	~~white bottlebrush~~		~~x~~		~~x~~		~~x~~			~~x~~		

~~*Melaleuca sieberi*~~	~~small-leaved paperbark~~						~~x~~			~~x~~		~~x~~
~~*Melaleuca viminalis (syn. Callistemon viminalis)*~~	~~weeping bottlebrush~~		~~x~~		~~x~~		~~x~~			~~x~~		
Phaleria cleroodendron	native daphne					x	x			x	x	x
~~*Prostanthera ovalifolia*~~	~~purple mint-bush~~	~~x~~				~~x~~	~~x~~				~~x~~	~~x~~
Syzygium oleosum		x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
~~*Syzygium wilsonii subsp. wilsonii*~~	~~powderpuff lilly pilly~~	~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~			~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~	~~x~~

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1D~~1E—Low shrubs 0.5m to 2m in height at maturity

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1E~~1F—Groundcovers and grasses

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1F~~1G—Climbers

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1G~~1H—Rushes and sedges

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1H~~1I—Wetland areas – trees, shrubs and ground covers

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1I~~1J—Wetland areas – rushes, sedges and aquatic plants

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Table ~~1J - Riparian~~1K—Riparian vegetation

3 Undesirable plant species

Reason for change: To update references to the *Biosecurity Act 2014* that provides the framework for pest in Queensland and allows *Brisbane City Council* to list pest plant species in the *Natural Asset Local Law 2003*.

1. Undesirable plant species to be avoided in landscaping are comprised of:
    a. pest plant species declared by the Queensland Government as ~~Class 1, 2 or 3 plants~~Prohibited and Restricted matter under the ~~Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management)~~Biosecurity Act ~~2002 and the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulations 2003~~2014;
    b. pest plant species declared by Brisbane City Council under the ~~Biosecurity Plan for the Brisbane~~Natural Asset Local ~~Government Area~~Law.

Schedule 6 Planning scheme policies \ SC6.33 Vegetation planning scheme policy

1.2 Purpose

Reason for change: To improve the retention of existing significant vegetation or allow for the successful establishment, optimal growth, and long-term survival of new trees that are planted by including technical information and guidance in the Vegetation planning scheme policy.

Note—This planning scheme policy does not provide guidance on:

- ecological assessments, habitat restoration and rehabilitation planting. For advice on these situations, refer to the Biodiversity areas planning scheme policy; or
- landscape design, except for the retention of existing significant vegetation or for compensatory planting where existing significant vegetation has been removed. For further advice on ~~these situations~~landscape design, refer to the Landscape design planning scheme policy; or
- plant species that may be suitable for planting in landscaped areas. For advice on these situations, refer to the Planting species planning scheme policy.

2.2 Attributes of significant vegetation

Reason for change: To strengthen the requirements for the protection and retention of existing significant vegetation to ensure that existing landscape character and amenity is maintained.

The values of Brisbane's significant vegetation are diverse, including: shading and cooling, wildlife habitat, sense of place, landscape character and amenity, social well-being and ecosystem services such as oxygen production, storage of carbon and pollution reduction. Considering these at a local or neighbourhood scale is important to retaining these values city-wide.
In this context, a number of vegetation attributes or features contribute to it being identified as significant. These include individual and/or stands of vegetation that have one or more of the following attributes:

1. visually prominent and discernible due to its size, form and position in the landscape;
2. provides shading of, and contributing to the attractiveness of, adjacent public streets, pathways, parks and other publicly accessible spaces;
3. supports residential amenity by maintaining privacy and screening between neighbouring developments, and softening the built form;
4. contributes to existing landscape character and amenity of the site;
5. has recognised association or documented importance to a community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons, or recognised significance relating to a time period, major public event or historical figure;
6. supports one or more native wildlife habitat features such as hollows and active nests;
7. provides an important seasonal fruiting or flowering feeding resource for significant fauna species;
8. is a significant flora species identified as being of city-wide significance within the Brisbane local government area, because they are uncommon, have restricted distribution, are in decline, at risk of local extinction, at the limit of their range or of a disjunct population;
9. is an outstanding specimen of a species commonly associated or recognised as contributing to Brisbane's subtropical character and amenity.

2.3 Documenting significant vegetation

Reason for change: To strengthen the requirements for the protection and retention of existing significant vegetation to ensure that existing landscape character and amenity is maintained.

~~Identifying and documenting~~ Documenting significant vegetation will require ~~some reporting~~identification of what vegetation is present on ~~a~~ site and how ~~this been considered~~vegetation is retained as part of the development. The documentation should include a report and scaled mapping identifying all individual trees~~,~~ and ~~groups~~stands of vegetation.
Specific information to provide includes:

1. Species name (scientific and common);
2. Height;
3. Diameter at breast height;~~-~~
4. Canopy spread (in square metres);
5. Tree protection zone identified in accordance with AS 4970 Protection of trees on development sites. Refer to Figure a for guidance;
6. Observed condition/health;
7. Documentation of attributes of the vegetation that show fauna use or habitat value including scratch marks, scats, hollows and nests;
8. Explanatory notes on individual trees or stands of trees where removal is considered warranted;
9. Supporting information to aid timely consideration of reporting, such as photographs.

Reason for change: To strengthen the requirements for the protection and retention of existing significant vegetation to ensure that existing landscape character and amenity is maintained by including a new figure.

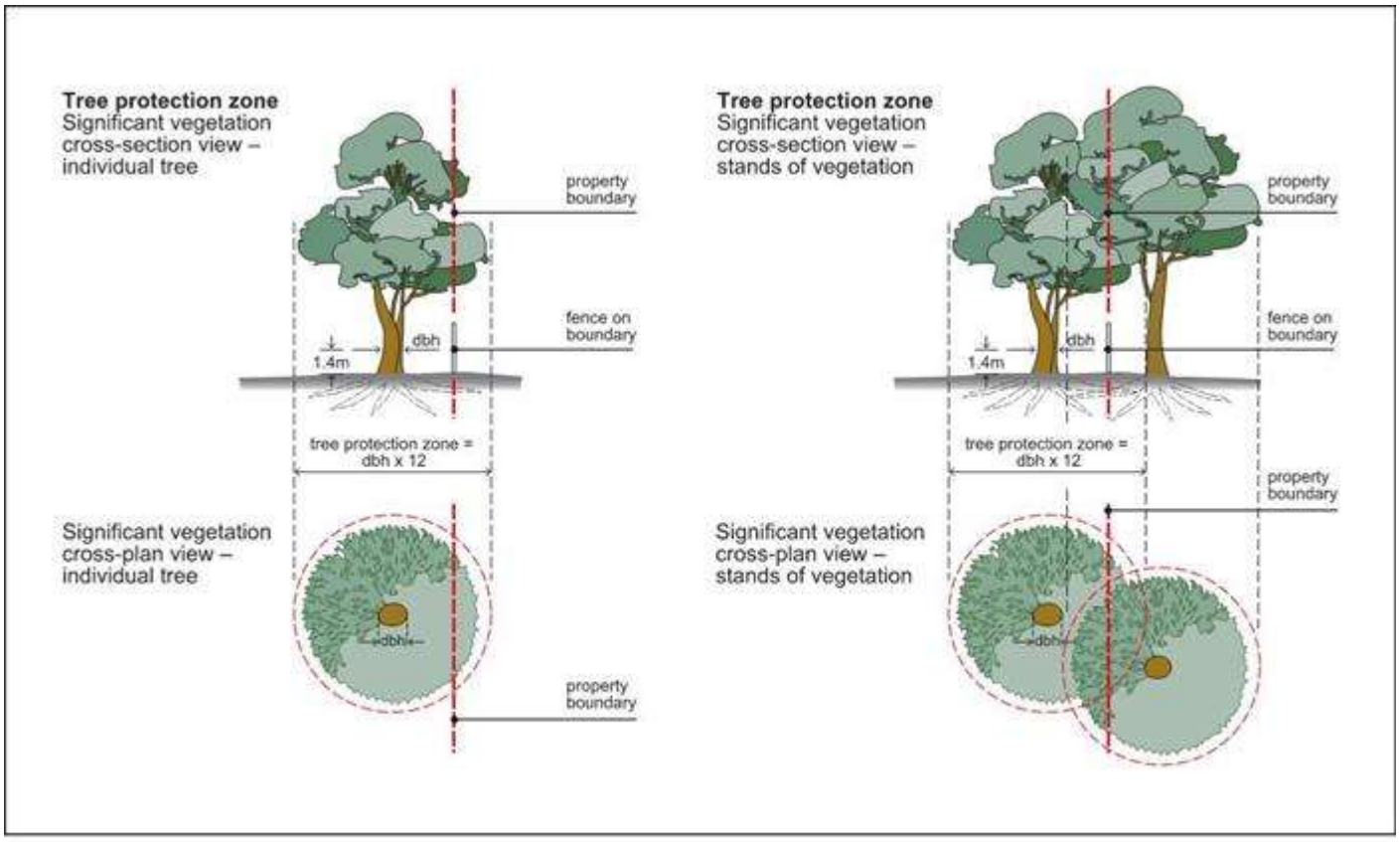


Figure a—Tree protection zone – significant vegetation

View the high resolution of Figure a—Tree protection zone - significant vegetation

3.1 Development design and layout

Reason for change: To strengthen the requirements for the protection and retention of existing significant vegetation to ensure that existing landscape character and amenity is maintained.

3. Where feasible, significant vegetation should be retained within:
    a. a private open space area; or
    b. a deep planting area appropriate to the size of the significant vegetation proposed to be retained; or
    c. a landscaping area or along a rear property boundary; or
    d. areas within a road reserve or car parking area; or
    e. a public park, where aligning with the provisions of the Local government infrastructure plan; or
    f. an employee or communal recreation area.

Reason for change: To update a reference to an Australian standard.

4. AS 4970~~–2009~~ Protection of trees on development sites provides guidance on the care and protection of trees throughout the development process.

Reason for change: To improve the retention of existing significant vegetation or allow for the successful establishment, optimal growth, and long-term survival of new trees that are planted by including technical information and guidance in the Vegetation planning scheme policy.

5. Where significant vegetation is not a significant landscape tree and cannot be retained, development provides compensatory planting that is:
    a. planted in a deep planting area appropriate to the size of the vegetation proposed to be established;
    b. advanced stock with a minimum 200L pot size 4m high;
    c. provided with 24 months after-care;
    d. planted as close as possible to the removed trees or within the development site;
    e. of the following species in descending order of preference:
        i. the same species as the significant vegetation to be lost; or
        ii. one of the tree species in the Table 1A—Large or tall trees or Table 1B—Medium trees in the Planting species planning scheme policy.

4 Exceptional circumstances for Significant landscape trees

Reason for change: Renumbering to reflect the addition of new content.

Where the subject development site contains a significant landscape tree or trees, at the preliminary design stage all feasible and prudent options should be investigated to incorporate the significant landscape tree into the development's design so that the tree is retained and the tree protection zone is adequately incorporated.
Council recognises that circumstances do arise where significant landscape trees cannot be retained within a development. In these exceptional circumstances, it must be demonstrated that all feasible options to retain the tree and manage development impacts have been investigated and that tree retention cannot be achieved.
This will require submission of appropriate evidence to Council demonstrating what options have been investigated. Where appropriate, written certification from a qualified arborist may be required, detailing that the nature and extent of the development activities would adversely impact on the tree's health, longevity and stability and this could not be adequately mitigated through the application of the relevant sections of AS 4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.
If in the exceptional circumstance where a significant landscape tree cannot be retained, development replaces a significant landscape tree with replacement trees which are:

a. planted into natural ground, so that within three years there will be no net loss in tree canopy area(1);
b. advanced stock with a minimum 400L pot size 4m high;
c. provided with 24 months after-care;
d. planted as close as possible to the removed trees or at least within the development site;
e. located in one or more replacement tree area with a minimum dimension of 5m x 5m;
f. of the following species in descending order of preference:

i. the same tree species as the significant landscape tree to be lost;
ii. one of the tree species listed in Table 8.2.19.3.C in the Significant landscape tree overlay code; or
iii. one of the tree species in ~~the 'tall~~Table 1A—Large or tall trees~~' list~~ of the Planting species planning scheme policy.

Appendix 2 Table of amendments

Table AP2.1—Table of amendments

Reason for change: Reflects details of this package of amendments to planning scheme policies.

xx xx 20xx (adoption) and xx xx 20xx (effective)	vxx.00/20xx	Planning scheme policy amendment	Amendment to planning scheme policy (Chapter 3, Part 1 of *MGR*). Refer to Amendment vxx.00/20xx for further detail.