

LANDSCAPE

PART 1: PLANTING AND LANDSCAPING

SUTHERLAND SHIRE
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION 2020

SUTHERLAND SHIRE



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1. Introduction

The Landscape Specification is divided into five sections. This section, Part 1 - *Planting and Landscaping Guidelines* provides information on recommended landscaping standards and techniques. Part 2 – *Specific Uses* provides information on landscaping for specific uses. Part 3 – *Locality Guidelines* provides landscaping guidelines for specific locations. Part 4 - *Plant Selection* contains an extract from the Sutherland Shire Council publication, '*Sutherland Shire Plants A Guide to Indigenous Plant Species Suitable for Landscape and Revegetation Projects*'. This publication has a system for selecting native plants for revegetation and landscaping. The plants have been classified according to their suitability for various urban environmental zones, their landscape uses and their individual characteristics. Part 5 – *Tree protection on Construction Sites* provides detailed guidelines for tree protection.

This document should be read in conjunction with Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015 and the Sutherland Shire Development Control Plan 2015. Council's DA guide contains detailed requirements relating to the preparation of landscape plans and documentation, and for the undertaking of landscape works. Other Council policy documents relating to landscaping are: Environmental Specification - Site Management and Environmental Specification - Greenweb.

Applicants are also advised to consult Council's Urban Tree Policy 1991. The Urban Tree Policy identifies the range of tree species that are found within the public footpath area of different parts of the Shire. This policy is used by Council to select species for replacement or additional trees in footpath areas.

The main landscaping requirement for each development is that the landscaped area percentage as specified for each zone in Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015 is achieved. Each residential development must also meet the Basix energy use requirements. Landscaping of a residential development using indigenous plants from the list of plant species in Part 4 of this specification can contribute to meeting the Basix requirements.

Sutherland Shire also has a Greenweb strategy which requires that existing suitable trees and areas of native vegetation are retained and that habitat or corridor areas are revegetated. Revegetation, or even individual tree planting using appropriate plants, can enhance the ecological quality of the landscape and assist in reaching Greenweb objectives.

2. Planting and Landscaping Guidelines

2.1 Planting and Landscaping Guidelines Introduction

Generally:

Construction of all landscape works is to be carried out in a professional and competent manner by a landscape contractor.

Installation and construction of all landscape works is to be in accordance with current Australian Standards and industry specifications.

2.2 Landscape Design

2.2.1 Safety and Security

The use of landscape elements can assist in the reduction of crime risk, particularly in public areas. Landscape design should have regard to the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) as outlined in the “Crime prevention and the assessment of development applications” guidelines issued by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources.

2.2.2 Privacy

Landscaping should be planned, executed and maintained to contribute to the maintenance of privacy, especially along boundaries with adjoining properties and where private open space areas are located adjacent to each other. The minimum height of landscape screening to be provided is 1.8m.

2.2.3 Solar Access and Energy Efficiency

The use of landscape elements shall assist in the maintenance of solar access and the improvement of energy efficiency.

Landscape elements should not result in significant loss of solar access in winter to private open space areas and adjoining properties, while during summer should assist in the provision of shade to private open space and common areas. The landscape design of a development must have regard to the prevailing weather conditions.

2.2.4 Paving

Paved areas shall be designed to drain onto landscaped areas or into absorption trenches where applicable rather than directly into stormwater drains

Use of semi-permeable or porous interlocking pavers shall be maximised in hard surface areas, particularly those in private open spaces.

Paving shall be laid on a stable sub-base, eg, concrete, dry sand/cement mixture to avoid slumping. All paving shall be laid flat to eliminate trip points.

2.3 General Landscaping Guidelines

2.3.1 Soil Preparation

Soils in the Shire are generally derived from Hawkesbury Sandstone and are shallow in depth, very low in nutrients, poorly structured and acid by nature. In spite of their impoverished character, they support a rich flora.

- Undisturbed sites.

- For an indigenous garden, soil preparation may only involve ripping of compacted soils or the use of herbicide to control weeds prior to planting and mulching. If an indigenous garden is required, rocky sandstone soil can be an excellent substrate. Perhaps only a few handfuls of soil will be required around the root ball at the planting stage.
- Disturbed sites.
 - Generally, soils have been degraded because of the addition of fertiliser, lime, and organic matter to enable cultivation of lawns and exotic plants. High nutrient soils cause rapid leggy growth in indigenous plants. No added fertilisers should be used in old garden sites or soils that support lush herbaceous weeds.
 - The most detrimental practice is the inversion of the natural soil profile through earthworks associated with cut and fill. If the natural soil profile has been disturbed through earthworks, then a garden mix 'soil' can be used to improve soil structure. It should have a pH of 5-6, contain up to 50% river sand and be low in Phosphorus.
- Any imported fill or topsoil to be used at the development site shall be free of noxious and hazardous weeds

2.3.2 Turf and Garden Beds

Subsoil for turf shall be ripped and cultivated to a depth of 150mm. 100mm topsoil shall be spread and graded evenly over the prepared subsoil base. Topsoil used in turfed areas shall be free from materials detrimental to plant growth. After settlement, turf shall finish flush with adjoining pavements.

Subsoil for garden beds shall be ripped and cultivated to a depth of 200mm. 200mm garden soil mix shall be spread and graded evenly over the prepared subsoil base. Soil used in garden beds shall be formulated to suit selected plant species and shall be free from materials toxic to plant growth, stones, clay, weeds, tree roots, pests and disease and other extraneous matter.

Tree planting in lawn area and deep soil planting bed area is to have a 600mm combined depth of general purpose soil to base with a 150mm top cover of a soil blend. In the vicinity of the root zone of any existing tree to be retained, the existing soil level is to be maintained intact.

Any imported soils or soil blends using soil topsoil materials used in the top 600mm and in local mounding of any landscape finished soil profile shall meet the requirements of AS 4419 - +2003 "Soils for Landscaping and Garden Use". Soils shall be placed and compacted in layers to prevent undue settlement.

Sub-base soil filling and placement shall meet the engineer's materials and compaction requirements.

Artificial turf is generally not acceptable.

2.3.3 Podium, Rooftop and Raised Planter Landscape Works

Podium areas where planting is to be established shall have a minimum soil depth of:

- 450mm for ground cover
- 600mm for shrubs
- 800mm for small trees
- 1200mm for large trees

The soil should be free draining mineral soil to the base with a 150mm top cover of a soil blend and organic soil mixture and including waterproofing membrane, membrane protection layer, horizontal drainage media layer at soil sub-base and surface mulch.

Podium planting areas shall be constructed from masonry and shall be appropriately waterproofed and properly drained.

Garden beds and turf areas on podium slabs will require a fully automatic irrigation system (hard wired into the electrical circuit of the development) to maintain plant and turf growth.

2.3.4 Edging

All grassed areas adjacent to garden beds are to be bounded by a mowing strip, preferably of concrete, steel, hardwood or brick. Edging is to be flush with adjoining turf areas.

2.3.5 Site Works

- All site management measures must be installed prior to the commencement of site works and must be retained in place during site works.
- When a pavement or other structure is to be removed as part of a landscaping project, the base coarse gravel material and footings should also be excavated out and removed.
- Site works are to be carried out to ensure that existing natural ground levels within the tree dripline are maintained. Cut and fill within such areas is not permitted.

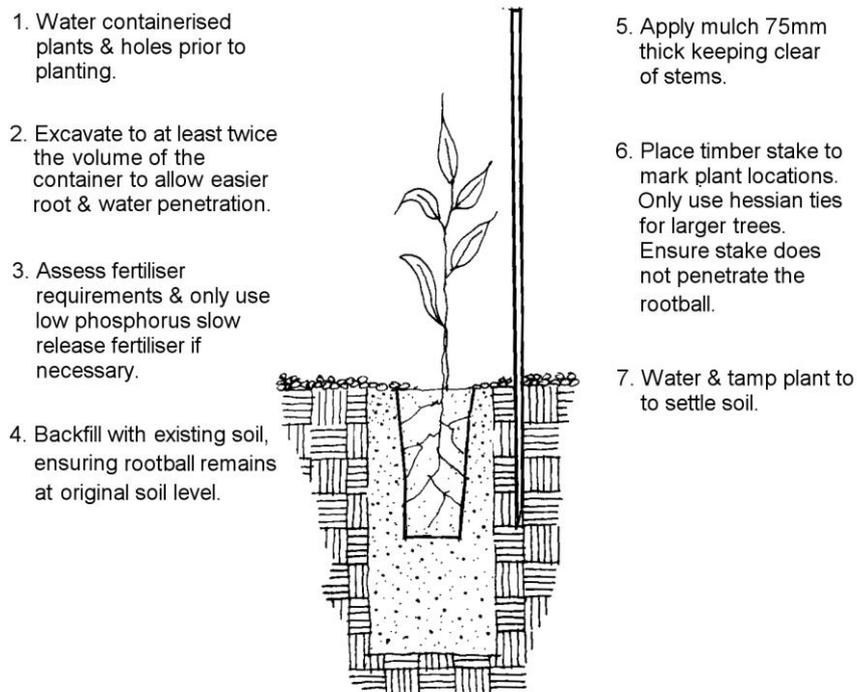
- To minimise the potential for erosion to occur, on steep land where development is not proposed, existing vegetation, with the exception of weeds, shall not be removed or disturbed in any way.
- An arborist or bush regenerator shall be employed to supervise works on or near areas of bushland or within the dripline of individual trees. Temporary fencing and siltation control measures shall be provided between site works and any trees or bushland on or adjacent to the site.
- Site sheds, building and stockpile materials and rubbish must not be located within the drip line of any tree or bushland.
- Surface and ground water flows to bushland areas and individual trees shall be maintained in their natural state.
- Proposed garden and lawn areas shall be cleared of all rubbish and debris (including building rubble) prior to the commencement of landscape works.
- All areas disturbed as a result of excavation shall be stabilised prior to the carrying out of landscape works.

2.3.6 Planting and Mulching

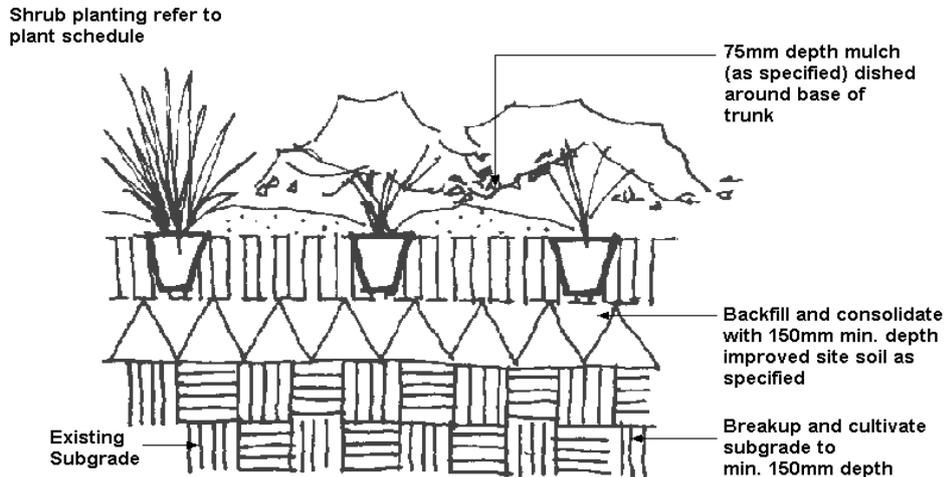
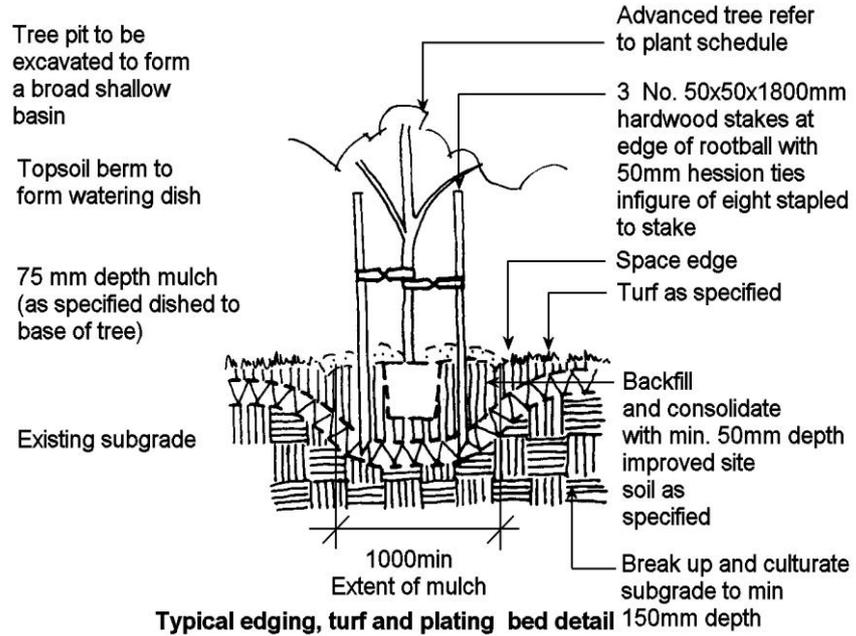
- The best time to carry out planting is in the cooler months when temperatures are low, growth rates slow, soils are still warm and demand on plants for water is low.
- For new planting of general landscaping, minimum recommended plant container sizes are as follows:
 - 100-175mm for ground covers
 - 200mm for shrubs
 - 300mm to 25 litre for accent planting and trees
- Plants shall be healthy, of good form and true to species and size. They shall not be rootbound and shall be free from disease and insect pests.
- The sides and base of planting holes shall be cultivated to a minimum depth of 150mm to ensure pit is free draining prior to backfilling.
- Planting holes shall be backfilled with garden soil mix so that the top of the root ball is flush with the garden bed. The backfilled soil shall be tamped down firmly and watered immediately.
- All trees generally and shrubs which are not self-supporting shall be provided with pointed hardwood stakes as follows:
 - Trees up to container size 25 litre: 2 x 25mm x 25mm x 1.8m high stakes for each.
 - Trees above container size 25 litre: 2 x 50mm x 50mm x 2.1m high stakes for each.
 - Shrubs: 1 x 25mm x 25mm x 1.5m high stake for each.

- Ties shall be of 50mm jute mesh webbing tied 'figure of 8' pattern to support the plant and ties to be fixed securely to stakes. Stakes shall be driven firmly into the ground as close to the rootball as possible, but shall not penetrate the rootball. Trees and shrubs requiring support shall be secured to the stakes using strips of hessian tied in a loose figure of eight and stapled to the stakes. The location of small trees and shrubs not requiring support, eg tubestock, should be identified by timber marker stakes.
- New plants shall be fertilised with a suitable 9 month formulation slow release fertiliser at the manufacturer's recommended rates of application.
- General planting areas including podiums and courtyards should be mulched to a minimum depth of 75mm depth organic material eg woodchips, bark chips or leaf litter. Mulch must be free from extraneous material and shall be composed of particles not greater than 50mm in diameter. Mulch should be spread at an even depth and clear of plant stems.
- Mulch material to roof top planters, paving slab open joints and to other selected courtyard and podium areas can consist of 50-75 mm depth of selected ornamental gravels of 50-75 mm sized pebbles.
- Noxious and environmental weeds such as Privets, Camphor laurels, African Olives, and Cotoneasters should not be used to make mulch as seeds from these plants germinate and spread through its use.

The diagrams below show minimum recommended planting specifications.

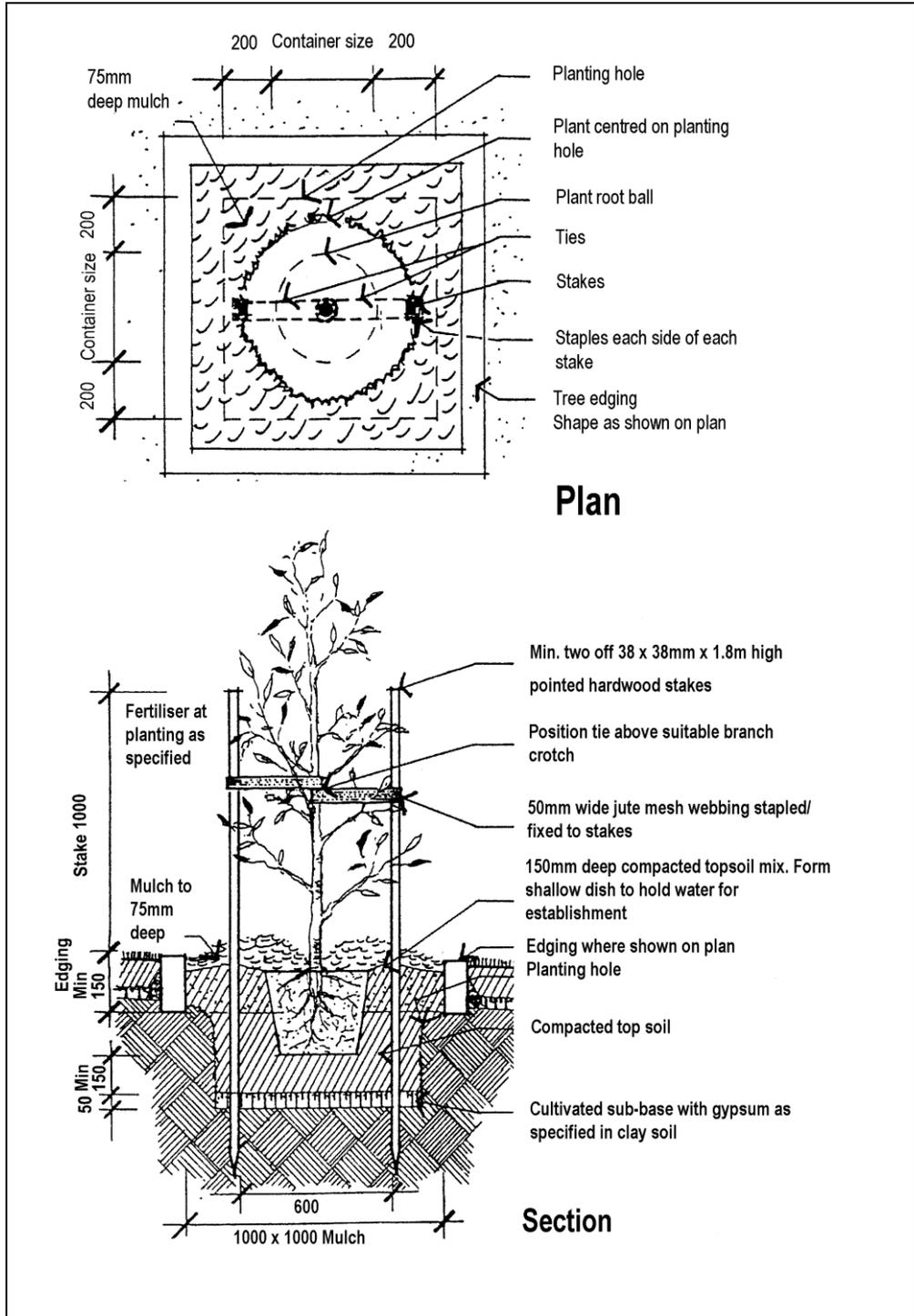


Planting Specifications for Tube Planting



Typical Shrub planting

The diagram below illustrates the recommended details for tree planting in lawns.



2.3.7 Landscape Maintenance

- Watering at the time of planting is most crucial and great care should be taken to ensure both the planting holes and containerised plants are well irrigated before removal and placing in the ground.
- Long deep watering irregularly is better than short shallow watering often. Long deep watering irregularly encourages deep root growth ensuring successful establishment.
- If growth is unusually slow, the foliage yellowing or the plant showing symptoms of nutrient deficiency slow release fertiliser with trace elements and low phosphorus for native plants can be applied.
- Establishment maintenance should consist of works necessary to satisfactorily establish the landscaping and to satisfy at least a six month effective landscaping maintenance period. The establishment maintenance period shall commence from the date given on the Landscape Practical Completion Certificate.

2.3.8 Tree Management

- Indigenous street trees shall be retained and protected during landscape works. Where appropriate, additional street trees shall be provided in accordance with the objectives of Greenweb, Greenstreets and the Sutherland Shire Urban Tree Policy.
- Indigenous plant species are encouraged in landscape designs to minimise the need for fertilising. Where planting requires the use of fertilisers, organic fertiliser is preferred.

2.3.9 Protection of Trees and Bushland

- Landscaping works should ensure that all trees/bushland to be retained or transplanted are protected during construction. All vegetation on adjacent sites shall also be protected. Trees and shrubs shall be properly pruned.
- An arborist shall be employed to supervise works on or near areas of bushland or individual trees. Temporary fencing and siltation control measures shall be provided between site works and any trees or bushland on or adjacent to the site.
- Surface and ground water flows to bushland areas and individual trees shall be maintained in their natural state.
- Landscape Specification Part 5: *Tree protection on Construction Sites* provides detailed guidelines for tree protection.

2.3.10 Bush Regeneration

- On sites with large areas of bushland, a qualified and experienced Bush Regenerator shall be employed to supervise bush regeneration works and undertake weed removal.
- Areas which have undergone weed removal shall be stabilised and rehabilitated to prevent erosion and loss of sediment in accordance with Council's Environmental Site Management Specification.
- Temporary drainage works shall be implemented so as to avoid degradation of trees and bushland on or adjoining the site. Where appropriate, runoff shall be directed to detention basins to eliminate weed invasion into bushland and to reduce the potential for erosion from concentrated flows. Temporary drainage works shall be removed following completion of development works and replaced with approved drainage works.