

SUTHERLAND SHIRE

LANDSCAPE

PART 2: GUIDELINES FOR SPECIFIC USES

SUTHERLAND SHIRE
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATION 2020



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1. Introduction

The Landscape Specification is divided into five sections. Part 1 - *Planting and Landscaping Guidelines* provides information on recommended landscaping standards and techniques. This section, 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.

2. Landscaping Guidelines for Swimming Pools

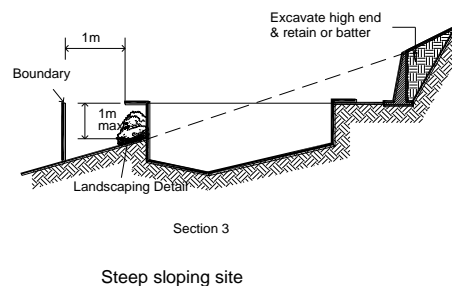
Pools are to be designed to ensure the retention of existing trees.

In circumstances where a pool is in close proximity to an existing tree, elevated decks are preferred as the pool coping to ensure minimal root damage. Sufficient space is also needed around the tree to allow for growth.

Council does not approve trees being removed for reasons of leaf drop or lack of solar access to a pool.

The drainage of spill water from a pool shall be designed so that it does not affect the natural environment of the subject site or adjoining properties

Pool water discharges must not be directed in any circumstances through bushland areas located on private or public land.



The illustration above shows an appropriate arrangement for a pool installation on a steeply sloping site.

A selection of suitable plants for around swimming pools is shown in the table below.

TREES	
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red Ash
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old-man Banksia
<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	Hackberry
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Endiandra sieberi</i>	Corkwood
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	Cheese Tree
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Syzygium species</i>	Brush Cherry/ Lilly Pilly
<i>Tristaniopsis nerifolia</i>	Water Gum
<i>Austromyrtus tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Myrtle
<i>Baekea linifolia</i>	Swamp Baekea
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Cassine australis</i>	Red-fruited Olive-plum
<i>Correa alba</i>	Coastal Correa
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	Native Guava
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Large-fruited Pittosporum
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Bastard Rosewood
GROUND COVER	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Snake Vine

CLIMBERS	
<i>Aphanopetalum gummiferum</i>	Gum Vine
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple Berry
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Kangaroo Vine
<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	Jasmine Morinda
TUFTED PLANTS	
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Crinum Lily
<i>Dianella species</i>	Flax Lilies
<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Gynea Lily
<i>Lomandra fluviatilis</i>	River Lomandra
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat Rush
<i>Macrozamia communis</i>	Burrawang
<i>Restio tetraphyllus</i>	Tassel Rush
FERNS (Most species)	

3. Landscaping Guidelines for Constructed Wetlands, Detention and Retention Ponds

Stormwater management increasingly involves the construction of devices to control drainage on site. Water, sediment and nutrients are collected in ponds that function to reduce the impacts of stormwater run off on adjoining areas. When integrated into the site, these devices can create an interesting and practical water feature that enhances the landscape project. A wide range of aquatic plants can be selected to develop habitat for amphibians, birds and insects.

If the pond can be constructed with a relatively long edge compared to the surface area, with variable water depths, a more diverse assemblage of vegetation and potential fauna habitat can be created. Remember to incorporate areas around the pond with gentle gradients and a gap in the vegetation to provide easy access for animals.

The stylised pond can be divided into 3 zones according to the depth, flow and permanence of water. The width of zones can be manipulated to accommodate the volume of water being controlled and the space available on site. Some ponds with only small intermittent bodies of water being detained, may not contain a Zone 1 or a Zone 3. Ponds are dynamic and even natural ponds can completely drain in dry periods. The upper parts of water plants may die off; however many have underground structures such as rhizomes that are capable of reshoooting when moisture levels return. For more detailed information about managing urban stormwater and the construction of ponds

and wetlands, refer to publications listed in the reference section of this Specification.

Stylised stormwater management pond/ wetland



Zone 3

Zone 2

Zone 1

Zone 2

Zone 3

Mostly with some permanent water. Will tolerate drying for short periods. Suitable emergent species:

- Baumea articulata*
- Eleocharis sphacelata*
- Juncus kraussii*
- Phragmites australis*
- Phyllocladus lanuginosum*
- Schoenoplectus littoralis*
- Schoenoplectus macronatus*
- Schoenoplectus validus*
- Typha domingensis*
- Typha orientalis*

Inundated during rain periods. Boggy soils. Suitable species:

- Baumea juncea*
- Baumea rubiginosa*
- Carex appressa*
- Cyperus species*
- Gahnia species*
- Isoplepis mandata*
- Isoplepis nodosa*
- Juncus species*
- Paspalum distichum*
- Pericaria decipiens*
- Pericaria lapathifolia*
- Reedia tetraphylla*
- Schoenoplectus macronatus*
- Sporobolus virginicus*
- Elymus species*

Treatment zone consisting of woody shrubs and trees tolerant of most conditions, compatible with surrounding vegetation. Suitable species:

- Banksia oblongifolia*
- Banksia robur*
- Callistemon species*
- Elaeocharis reticulata*
- Leptospermum species*
- Lomandra longifolia*
- Meibomia species*
- Viminaria juncea*

4. Landscaping Guidelines for Deciduous Trees

Australia has very few native deciduous trees. These are semi-deciduous tropical plants that lose their leaves in response to dry conditions rather than triggered by short day lengths as is the case with cooler climate plants. The benefits of deciduous trees to the urban landscape are their unique ability to provide heavy shade in the summer, and sunlight in the winter, to outdoor living spaces.

Preference should still be for the selection of indigenous plant to provide the appropriate shade. The correct placement of trees with consideration of summer and winter sun angles can often create the desired effect.

Below is a list of deciduous trees including exotic species that integrate reasonably well into the landscape, perform well in the Shire and are not invasive to bushland.

Recommended deciduous trees for Sutherland Shire

Botanical Name	Common Name	Description
<i>Celtis australis</i>	Celtis	Hardy fast growing species 12-15m tall with a rounded canopy. Ovate dark green leaves with toothed margins turning pale yellow in autumn. Dark foliage blends well with indigenous plants. Popular shade tree for amenity planting. Southern European origin.
<i>Fraxinus ostrycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	Upright small to medium tree 10-15m tall with a narrow canopy. Compound leaves are dark green turning deep red in autumn. Prefers fertile soils. Useful where space does not permit a broad crown. Mediterranean and Southern Europe origin
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallowood	Quick growing small tree 6-8m with a rounded canopy of large heart shaped leaves turning red and golden yellow. Useful small species, though contrasts with indigenous plants. Southern China origin
<i>Toona australis</i>	Red Cedar	Large indigenous rainforest tree, smaller in cultivation 8-10m with mid green compound leaves, with pink new growth turning pale yellow in autumn. Prefers moist rich soils and protection from strong winds.
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Small-leaf elm	Slow growing small tree 8-10m with a broad dense canopy. Small elliptical leaves with serrated margins turning dull yellow in autumn. Hardy species that blends well with indigenous plants making it the preferred species if a deciduous tree is required. China, Korea and Japan origin.
<i>Pyrus caleryana</i>	Flowering pear	Upright conical form to 8m. Spring flowering, autumn design
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple	4m tall. Spreading canopy, low umbrella shaped. Autumn colours
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova	Medium sized narrow canopy tree to 6m in height. Red colours in autumn.