

LLOYD

LANDSCAPING AND GARDEN DESIGN GUIDELINE



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For the exclusive use of
the Catholic Diocese of Wagga Wagga

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Final	08.04.11	Name	Stephanie Anderson	Name	Michael McFeeters	Name	Michael McFeeters
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C_Issued to Catholic Diocese	01.12.11	Name	Stephanie Anderson	Name	Michael McFeeters	Name	Michael McFeeters

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report, the ***Lloyd Landscaping and Garden Design Guideline*** aims to provide landowners, builders and developers with information that will enable them to design a landscaping scheme for their property that complies with the low-water use, limited infiltration requirements of the neighbourhood.

Detailed below is a list of general information, do's and do not's which are also found in the Lloyd pamphlet you have been provided. It is important to read and ensure you comply with these requirements.

- The Lloyd neighbourhood has been designed and constructed to reduce water use and minimise infiltration
- Blocks in this neighbourhood are required to maintain a minimum 80 percent impervious area
- Impervious areas may include concrete, pavers, crushed granite, decorative gravels, stone, low-water use gardens, etc. if underlain by a plastic liner.
- A positive covenant will be placed over each residential allotment to ensure that a minimum 80 percent impervious site coverage is maintained.

2. GENERAL

Definitions

Impervious means that water cannot penetrate the surface.

Pervious means that water can penetrate the surface and infiltrate into the ground.

Water-wise landscaping/gardens is landscaping that does not waste water. It includes designing a garden to suit your lifestyle, grouping plants together with similar watering requirements, minimal watering to meet the plants needs and using non-water consuming areas such as decks and the like.

Do's and Do Not's

DO

- Use low water-use species. There are a selection of low-water use and salt tolerant species listed in Appendix A of this report which may assist you in the design of your landscaping.
- Maintain a minimum 80 percent impervious area on your property
- Reduce water usage where practical, this may include the following approaches;
 - i. Water garden/plants in the coolest parts of the day, generally between 5pm and 9am.
 - ii. Use hand-held sprinklers/hoses
 - iii. Use timers for sprinklers and hoses
 - iv. Plants respond better to a good soaking once a week rather than light watering on a daily basis.
 - v. Use mulch, or other similar material, to reduce evaporation.
 - vi. Use soil moisture sensors to determine if watering is required
- Comply with minimum building footprint requirements as defined in the contract of sale

DO NOT

- Do not reduce impervious area below 80 percent by removing concrete or paved areas, etc unless replacing with another approved impervious treatment
- Do not remove or alter your water tank configuration once connected to the appropriate fixtures

3. MAINTENANCE OF NATURE STRIP COMPACTED GRAVEL TREATMENT

It is important to maintain the compacted gravel treatment on the nature strip in its original condition. Any deterioration of the surface due to erosion, wear and tear, damage and the like, should be repaired/reinstated immediately.

The maintenance of the gravel treatment on the nature strip is a requirement of the 88B instrument (covenant) over the property.

4. LOW-WATER USE SPECIES SELECTION

Areas of natural landscaping are considered to be 'impervious' if underlain by a plastic liner. Therefore areas of low-water use gardens can be considered as part of your required minimum 80 percent impervious areas if construction in such a way.

Low-water use species should be selected from Wagga Wagga City Council's 'Water Wise and Salt Tolerant Plants Selection Guide' included in **Appendix A**. The species selection guideline is not an exhaustive list, but rather a selection of low-water use and salt tolerant species to assist landowners, consultants and developers in their landscape design process.

5. TYPICAL GARDEN DESIGN PLANS

The diagrams on the following pages illustrate how a typical residential allotment could meet the requirements for a maximum 20 percent area of pervious surfaces and minimum 80 percent impervious surfaces.

You may wish to utilise elements of these diagrams in the design of your landscape scheme. Alternatively, you can begin the design of your landscape scheme from scratch, ensuring that it meets your needs and complies with the requirements detailed in the previous section.

- **Impervious areas** are areas where water cannot penetrate the surface. This may include areas of concrete, pavers, crushed granite, decorative gravels, stone, low-water use gardens, etc if underlain by a plastic liner.
- **Pervious areas** are areas where water can penetrate the surface and infiltrate into the ground. This may include areas of natural landscaping such as grasses and gardens not underlain by a plastic liner.

Please refer to diagrams on the following page illustrating pervious and impervious details and drainage of garden beds.

6. IDEAS FOR GARDEN STYLES



Figure 1: Garden includes blue slate pavers, crushed blue slate, mulched garden beds, low water use native plants and grasses, timber edging



Figure 2: Garden includes pavers, timber decking and panels, low water use native plantings, small stones covering planting beds



Figure 3: Garden includes pavers, scattered river stones, timber seating, raised concrete-rendered garden beds, mulched garden beds, scattered screen plantings



Figure 4: Garden include native plantings, wood and metal decorative elements, stone pathways, timber decking, stone feature wall

7. IMPERVIOUS MATERIALS

The following treatments are classified as being impervious if underlain by a plastic liner.



Sandstone Pavers



Crushed Granite 20mm



Concrete Pavers



Crushed Granite 5mm



Brick Pavers



Synthetic Turf

APPENDIX A – WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
‘WATER WISE AND SALT TOLERANT SPECIES SELECTION GUIDE’