

# Landscape Guidelines

- Official Community Plan
- Zoning Bylaw
- Landscape Guidelines

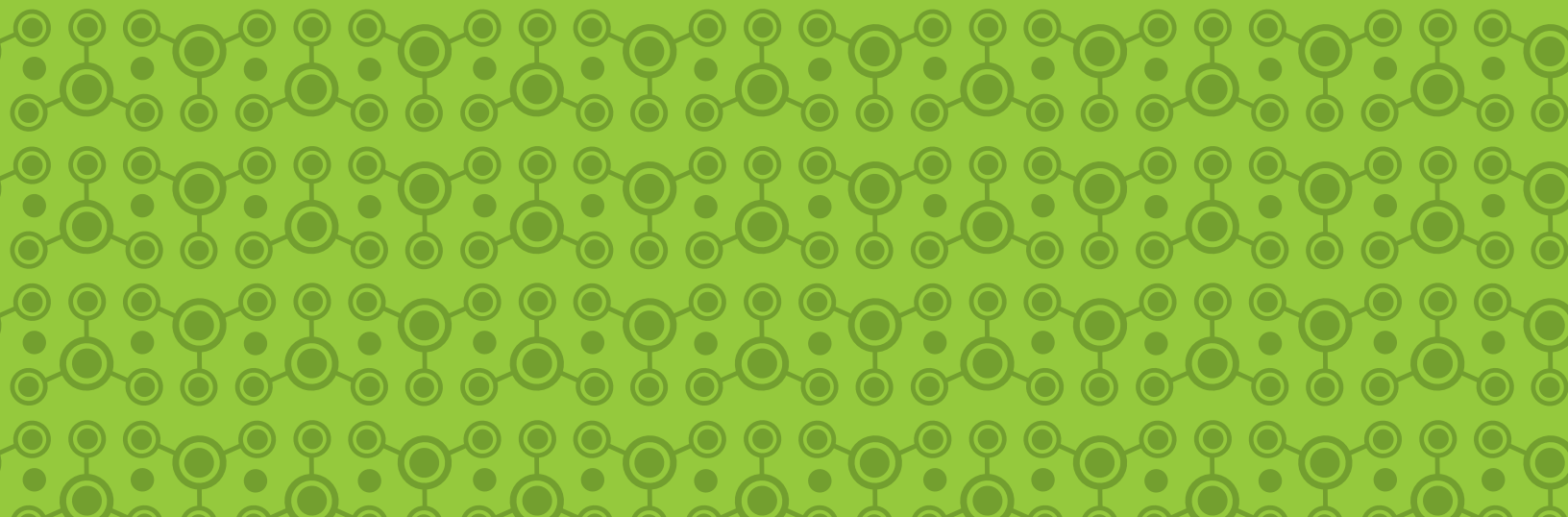


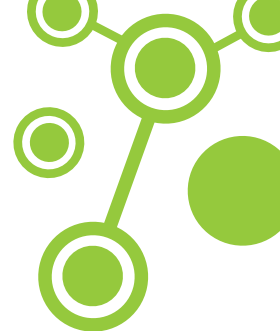
## DISCLAIMER

These guidelines are intended to be a reference source to the Zoning Bylaw. The Zoning Bylaw should be consulted for the legal landscaping requirements. Prior to designing a landscaping plan and any landscape development, refer to the Zoning Bylaw to ensure all regulations and standards are addressed.

If there are any differences or discrepancies between the Zoning Bylaw and these guidelines, the Zoning Bylaw regulations shall apply.

If you have any questions about Zoning Bylaw landscaping regulations, please contact the City's Planning and Development Department at 306-975-2645 or email [development.services@saskatoon.ca](mailto:development.services@saskatoon.ca).





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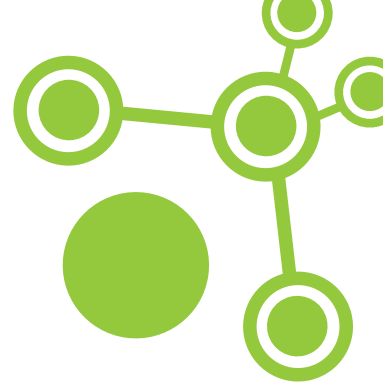
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The **Zoning Bylaw** establishes and regulates landscaping for commercial, institutional, industrial, mixed-used and multi-family developments. These guidelines serve as a companion document to the Zoning Bylaw and provide supplemental information to property owners and developers about the bylaw's landscaping regulations, including where landscaping is required to be provided, what approvals are required, what practices are allowed, and considerations for landscape design and maintenance. This document also provides an illustrative landscaping plan example, and a catalogue of plant materials that are salt and drought tolerant, including species appropriate for Saskatoon's climate.

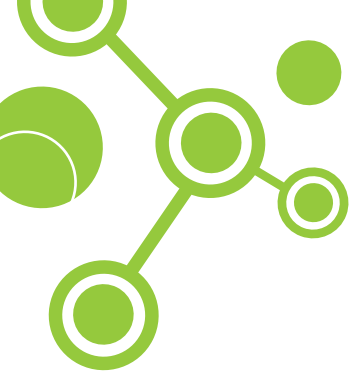
**It is important to note that the Zoning Bylaw does not regulate landscaping for one-unit, two-unit, and semi-detached dwellings, so landscaping requirements for these forms of development are not included in this document.**



## 2.0 THE PURPOSE OF LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

The City of Saskatoon recognizes the importance landscape development has on the environment and the visual attractiveness of our city. Landscape design is identified in the [Official Community Plan](#) (Appendix C) as a city-wide urban design principle and is encouraged to achieve the following objectives:

- a) incorporate natural features throughout the city;
- b) add visual interest to open spaces and blank facades;
- c) soften dominant building mass by adding colour, scale, and texture with natural elements;
- d) provide definition to public walkways and open areas;
- e) provide a consistent visual image between adjacent properties along the streetscape;
- f) screen aesthetically poor areas from view using a variety of natural features and attractive fencing;
- g) incorporate design features that will provide protection from excessive wind and sun;
- h) enhance the aesthetic appearance of building setbacks and yard areas;
- i) minimize the visual impact of parking and service facilities from adjacent properties and streets;
- j) preserve trees and other valuable natural elements within and surrounding the city;
- k) minimize conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians;
- l) ensure appropriate site drainage; and,
- m) create and maintain safe urban environments.



### 3.0 WHERE LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS APPLY

The Zoning Bylaw establishes landscaping regulations for commercial, institutional, industrial, mixed-used and higher density residential development, as indicated in the tables of Section 7 of the Zoning Bylaw. Section 7 of the bylaw includes general regulations for all landscape development, as well as requirements specific to each zoning district, and in some cases for specific uses.





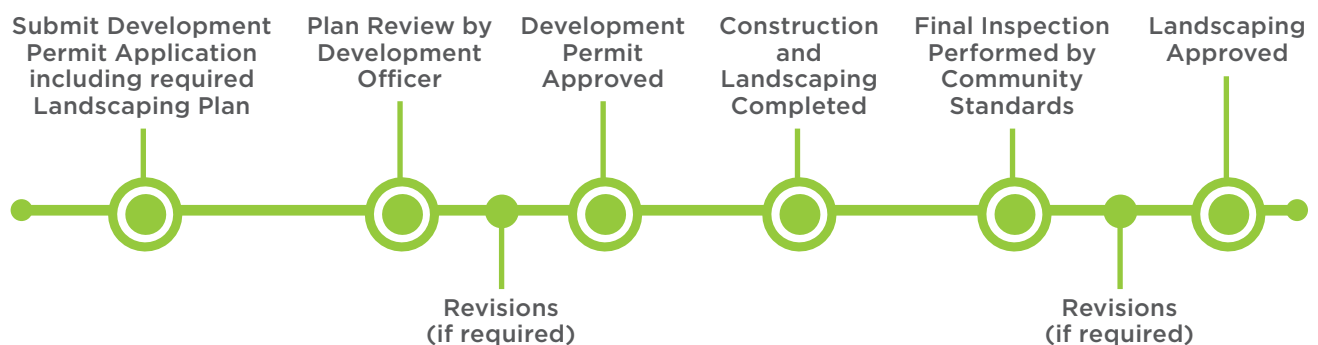
## 4.0 THE APPLICATION PROCESS FOR LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

A development permit must be obtained prior to construction of any new development or when any existing use of a building or structure is significantly enlarged, undergoes a significant increase in capacity, or is changed to a new use. As part of the development permit application, two copies of a landscaping plan must be submitted for review by the Development Officer. The development permit will not be issued until the landscaping plan has been approved.

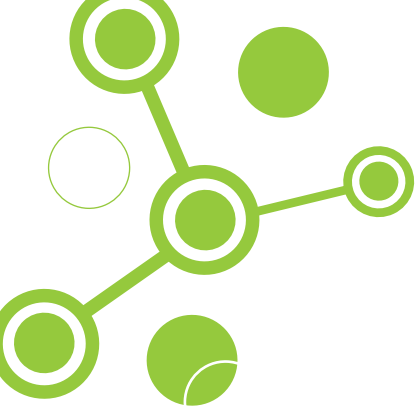
Should applicants want to confirm their proposed landscape development complies with the Zoning Bylaw and any other applicable municipal requirements, they have the option to submit a landscaping plan through a preliminary review process prior to applying for a development permit.

It is important to note that landscaping plans are not required for one- and two-unit dwellings, semi-detached dwellings or any accessory use to a dwelling unit. Section 4 of the Zoning Bylaw outlines the information required for both a development permit application and a landscaping plan. An example landscaping plan can be found in [Appendix 1](#) of these guidelines.

### Landscaping Approval Process







## 5.0 LANDSCAPE DESIGN

This section provides an overview of considerations for landscape design. The Zoning Bylaw landscaping regulations and these guidelines are intended to improve the overall quality of landscape development in Saskatoon.

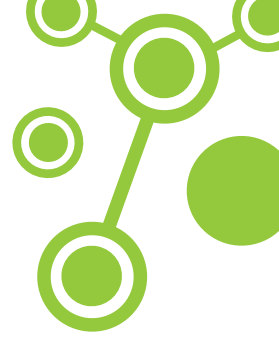
### 5.1 TREES, SHRUBS AND OTHER PLANT AND LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

Trees, shrubs and other plant material should be selected based on their suitability to the site and climate. [Appendix 2](#) provides a list of tree and shrub species that are salt and drought tolerant, including species appropriate for Saskatoon's climate. All plant nursery stock needs to be healthy, undamaged, free from pests including weeds, insects, and diseases.

The following should be considered when determining the placement of plant materials:

- Trees should be planted within the required landscaped strips to provide a mixture of species, colour and seasonal foliage.
- The required tree planting ratio is one tree for every 6.0 linear metres along required frontages, and one tree for every 9.0 linear metres along required flankages and rear yards.
- Trees are planted at regular intervals not less than 1.0 metre from the front and side property lines adjacent to a street to maintain a consistent and high standard of streetscape amenity.
- When providing plant material in the vicinity of arterial and collector streets, salt tolerable plant material should be considered.
- As required in the Zoning Bylaw, consideration must be given to corner visibility triangles on corner sites in any zoning district.
- Trees must maintain appropriate setbacks from utilities and other obstacles at maturity. Refer to [Appendix 3](#) for minimum setback requirements for trees from utilities.





### 5.1.1 MULCH

Mulch used in shrubs beds must consist of peat moss, bark chips, wood shavings or other similar organic material. Rock or rubber mulch is not permitted. Mulch is not interchangeable with lawn or ground cover and cannot be used as a primary landscaping medium in the required landscaped strips. Mulch should be replaced or replenished, as required.

#### Alternative Landscaping Design

**Alternative landscaping design**, consisting of xeriscaping, rain gardens and bioswales, are permitted to use aggregate rock mulch, in addition to the use of mulch consisting of peat moss, bark chips, wood shavings or other similar organic material. The use of rubber mulch is not allowed.

Where aggregate rock mulch is used, it should not be of a size that can be easily thrown or can cause damage if thrown. Aggregate rock mulch should not be easily dislodged and tracked into the public sidewalks and roadways. Limit the use of finely ground rock in planted areas as it may compact and form an impervious barrier to both water and air.



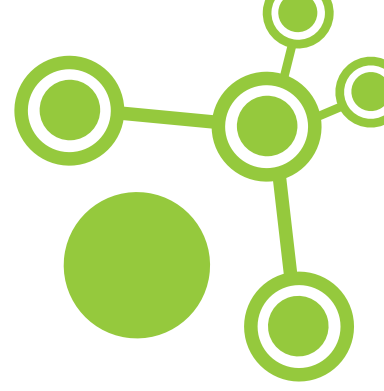


### 5.1.2 UTILITY EASEMENTS AND OTHER SITE CONSTRAINTS

Utility easements and other site constraints will not result in a reduction of landscaping requirements. Alternate plantings, including shrubs and ornamental grasses and/or alternative planting methods (e.g., root barriers) may need to be utilized to meet planting requirements. Refer to Section 7 of the Zoning Bylaw for regulations pertaining to alternate plantings in lieu of trees where the tree requirement cannot be met in the required landscaped strips.

For situations involving utility easements and/or other site constraints that preclude tree plantings, please consult the Planning and Development Department for a preliminary review of alternate plantings and methods, prior to submitting an application for a development permit.





## 5.2 HARD AND SOFT LANDSCAPING

Required landscaping must consist of a minimum 75% soft landscaping and maximum 25% hard landscaping except where noted.

- *Hard landscaping* consists of non-vegetative material such as concrete, unit pavers, brick pavers, or tile. Rock, gravel, shale, or asphalt are not appropriate.

This includes pathways, walkways, non-necessary driveways, non-required parking or other similar hard surfaces.

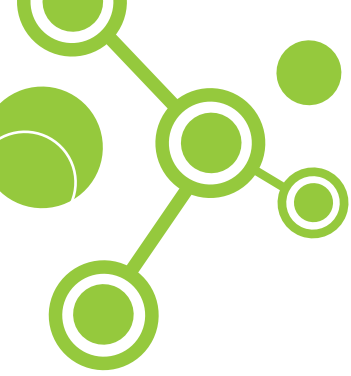
To create unique landscaping features, decorative boulders can be incorporated into the landscape design. Decorative boulders are excluded from hard landscaping.

- *Soft landscaping* consists of vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, hedges, flowers, ornamental grasses, lawn and ground cover.

**In the B1B district, necessary pedestrian access is excluded from hard landscaping. In the B4MX district, necessary pedestrian access and outdoor patios are excluded from hard landscaping.**







### 5.2.1 ALTERNATIVE LANDSCAPING DESIGN

The Zoning Bylaw permits xeriscaping, rain gardens and bioswales as three potential options for alternative landscaping design that can be used to meet soft landscaping requirements.

Rain gardens and bioswales are low impact development (LID) methods to reduce stormwater runoff. Refer to the City's [Low Impact Development: Design Guide for Saskatoon](#) for more information including specific design considerations.

Xeriscaping is a landscaping technique that focuses on water conservation while creating lush, colourful, and unique landscapes with native or naturalized drought resistant species. A xeriscaped landscaping design incorporates the following principles (*see next page*).





Xeriscape Principle	Considerations
<b>1) Planning &amp; Design:</b> Identify conditions on your property that influence water use such as sun, shade, wind exposure, and slopes.	Identify water use zones to group low water-using plants together and water them separately from high water-using plants. Low water consumption areas should take up at least 60% of your landscape, and plants with high water consumption should cover less than 10%.
<b>2) Soil Improvement:</b> Soil improvement can provide infiltration, proper aeration, and improved water-holding capacity.	Sandy soils should be amended with compost to prevent water and nutrient loss, and clay-based soils should be amended with coarse sand and compost.
<b>3) Practical Turf Areas:</b> Lawn areas have the highest water demand and should be limited to a functional size.	Reducing the amount of turf area has the highest impact on water usage per property. Lawn areas can be replaced with drought tolerant ground covers or mixed borders.
<b>4) Appropriate Plant Selection:</b> Water efficient plants that are compatible with soil, exposure, and irrigation system conditions should be used. Native plants are a good choice because they are adapted to the climate conditions.	For hot, dry areas with south and west exposure, use plants requiring minimal water. Along north and east-facing slopes and walls, choose plants that like more moisture. There are many plants that have low water requirements so there is no need to compromise the desired look to create a water efficient landscape.
<b>5) Efficient Irrigation:</b> Low, moderate, and high water use zones should be separate from each other and watered independently.	Drip irrigation is the most efficient at getting water to the root zone of plants, but it is not applicable to all situations. Water should be done in the early morning or evening to reduce evaporation. Consider collecting and using rainwater.
<b>6) Mulching:</b> Mulch is a layer of organic material that provides a cover over the soil to reduce evaporation, maintain constant soil temperature, reduce erosion, and limit weed growth.	Too much mulch limits air flow to plant roots, and too little will not control weeds; an average depth of 100mm is recommended. It is best to mulch in the spring after the soil has absorbed winter moisture, but before summer temperatures become high enough to pull moisture from the soil.
<b>7) Maintenance:</b> Once established, a xeriscaped yard means less watering, fewer weeds to pull, and less lawn to mow.	Appropriate maintenance is required. Turf areas should be watered deeply and less often to encourage deep root growth and should be mowed high with the clippings left on the surface for added nutrients. Compost should be used to fertilize gardens. During the first growing season, plants should be watered deeply once a week, depending on the weather. After the initial growing season, plants should only be watered as needed.



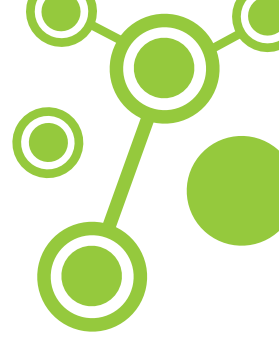
### 5.2.2 USE OF ARTIFICIAL TURF IN INDUSTRIAL ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 7 of the Zoning Bylaw outlines the requirements for the use of artificial turf in industrial districts to address required soft landscaping where it may be difficult to establish and maintain natural vegetation.

To be granted approval to use artificial turf, it must be indicated on the landscaping plan, and include detailed product information and a cross section of the product to illustrate the permeable layer incorporated in the installation. [Appendix 4](#) provides an artificial turf cross section example.

- The tree requirement applies with the use of artificial turf and must be incorporated within the landscaping plan, at the prescribed ratio outlined in the Zoning Bylaw. Trees must be planted with the appropriate medium to ensure healthy growth and survival.
- When artificial turf is proposed on the public right-of-way, approval must also be obtained from the Parks and Transportation Departments.
- If maintenance is required on the public right-of-way, it is the responsibility of the property owner to remove, replace, and repair, at their own expense, any artificial turf that has been placed in the right-of-way or adjacent to any right-of-way.





## 5.3 SCREENING AND BUFFERING

Screening and buffering are intended to mitigate or reduce the incompatibility between different land uses with landscaping or other features. The degree or intensity of the screening or buffering is dependent on the level of incompatibility between the adjacent uses.

Screening may include the use of materials such as: decorative fencing or walls, shrubs, trees and other plant materials. Soft landscaping may be provided in conjunction with fences or walls to offer a more visually appealing development.

Shrubs used for screening purposes should be coniferous to provide year-round screening.

Fencing is to be located behind the required landscape strips along street frontage and flankage.

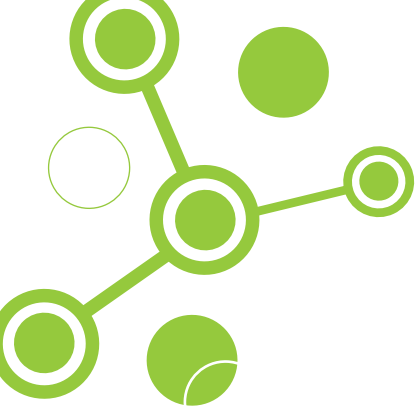
Shrub planting beds, fencing, berming or a combination thereof, should be selectively arranged to provide for the screening of off-street parking facilities as viewed from the street or as may be specifically required in the Zoning Bylaw.

Please refer to the Zoning Bylaw for the following regulations:

- Required fence heights according to relevant zoning district;
- Screening requirements for waste and recycling containers; and,
- Screening requirements for parking facilities within commercial and industrial districts.

**Appendix 5** shows examples of screening for parking and loading areas.



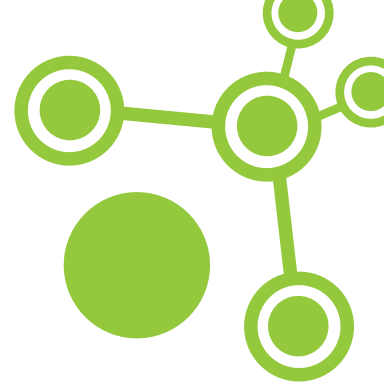


## 5.4 LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

All vegetation should be watered, fertilized, pruned, weeded and otherwise cared for in such a manner as to sustain plant life, promote growth and provide a continuous attractive appearance.

Dead plant material should be replaced in a timely manner and diseased materials promptly treated or replaced to minimize the potential for contamination of other plant material in the vicinity.





## 5.4.1 PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND BYLAW COMPLIANCE

Refer to the **Property Maintenance & Nuisance Abatement Bylaw (Bylaw 8175)** for regulations pertaining to the proper maintenance of property and the abatement of nuisances, including property or things that affect the safety, health and welfare of people in the neighbourhood or affect the amenity of a neighbourhood.

People deserve a clean, safe and healthy place to live; bylaws help to achieve this. Individuals can report bylaw violations to the City of Saskatoon Community Standards Department by submitting an **online form** pertaining to their bylaw concern. Questions related to making a bylaw complaint can be directed to 306-657-8766 or [bylaw.compliance@saskatoon.ca](mailto:bylaw.compliance@saskatoon.ca).





## 5.5 BOULEVARDS

Property owners are responsible for planting and maintaining any boulevard adjacent to their property. This does not count towards the required landscaping for the property unless a Development Officer has given approval.

Maintenance of City-owned trees located on boulevards and centre medians is the responsibility of the City's Urban Forestry Section. If City-owned trees adjacent to private property require maintenance work or if there are concerns about tree health, please contact Urban Forestry at 306-975-2890 or [urban.forestry@saskatoon.ca](mailto:urban.forestry@saskatoon.ca).



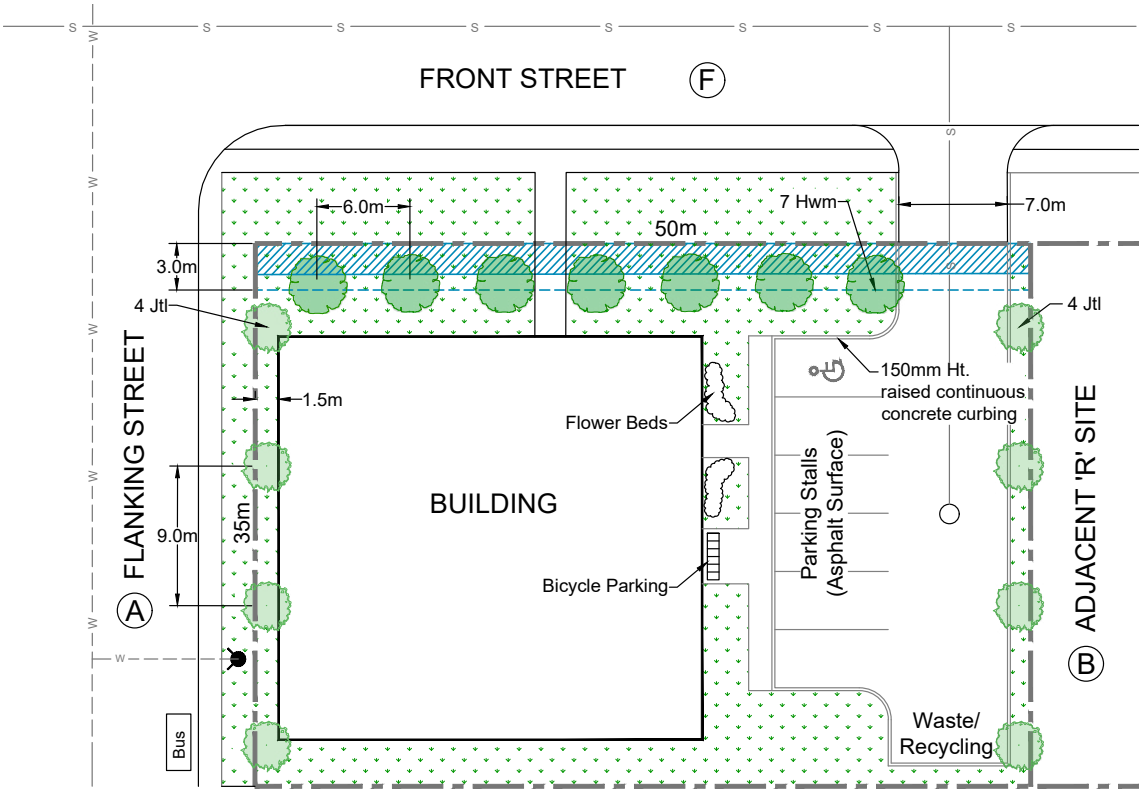
## 6.0 CREATING A SAFER CITY THROUGH LANDSCAPE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The main principle of **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design** (CPTED) is that proper design and effective use of the physical environment will reduce the incidence of crime and increase perceptions of safety, which thereby improves quality of life and the local business environment. The primary goal of CPTED is to reduce the opportunity for specific crimes to occur through appropriate site design.

It is encouraged the following CPTED principles and other safety considerations be incorporated into all landscape designs:

- Ensure pedestrian areas have adequate illumination and ensure there are no dark spaces or shadows.
- Maximize sightlines wherever possible, especially around entrances. Sightlines to surface parking areas should be clear of dense shrubs, solid fences or signage.
- Provide clear sightlines by constructing fences and walls in front yards that are visually transparent, unless otherwise required in the Zoning Bylaw.
- Open spaces and pedestrian areas should be clearly visible from public streets and surrounding buildings. There should be clear and open sightlines into and out of these areas.
- Landscape elements, particularly trees and shrubs, should be located and maintained so they do not block light, windows, doors and walkways, and do not create hiding places.
- Use of deciduous trees along streets will improve the natural surveillance of the site.
- Sites and landscaping should be developed and maintained to a high standard. Poorly maintained sites will appear uncared for and thereby less secure.
- When following the Zoning Bylaw's screening requirements for waste, recycling and outdoor storage areas, care should be taken to avoid creating blind spots or hiding spaces.

# APPENDIX 1 LANDSCAPING PLAN EXAMPLE



(F) Front Yard (A) Side Yard A (B) Side Yard B

## PLANT LIST

Key	Type	Size	Qty	Location
Hwm	Hotwings Maple	45mm cal.	7	Front Yard F
Jtl	Japanese Tree Lilac	45mm cal.	8	Side Yards A and B

## LANDSCAPE TREE CALCULATION

Property Line Frontage (Front Yard F)	$50\text{m} - 7\text{m} = 43\text{m}$ (3.0m width)
Property Line Flankage (Side Yard A)	$35\text{m} = (1.5\text{m width})$
Property Line Adjacent 'B' (Side Yard B)	$35\text{m} = (1.5\text{m width})$

7.0 Landscaping Provisions	Property Line	Required	Provided
1 tree for every 6.0m along required frontages	Front Yard F	$7.16 = 7$	7
1 tree for every 9.0m along required flankages	Side Yard A	$3.88 = 4$	4
	Side Yard B	$3.88 = 4$	4

NAME OF DEVELOPMENT - Civic Address

Owner Name

Legal Description

Lot:

Block:

Plan:



Date: December, 2021  
N.T.S.

## APPENDIX 2 SALT AND DROUGHT TOLERANT SPECIES

Provided by the City of Saskatoon Parks Department, Community Services.

### DISCLAIMER

Parks Department requirements for tree and shrub species shall apply if there are any differences or discrepancies with the information in Appendix 2 of these guidelines.

### NOTE

There are many other appropriate plant materials available. Contact your local nursery or landscape contractor.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Spacing (m)	Drought Tolerant	Salt Tolerant
<b>Deciduous Trees</b>						
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	20	15	12	x	Hx
Manitoba Maple	<i>Acer negunda</i>	14	12	10	x	Hx
Hot Wings Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i> 'Hot Wings'	7.0	6.0	6.0		Mx
<b>Deciduous Shrubs</b>						
Flame Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i> 'Flame'	3.0	6.0	6.0		Mx
Silver Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argenta</i>	4.0	3.0	3.0		Hx
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	1.5	1.5	1.5	x	Hx
Ural False Spirea	<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>	3.0	3.0	4.0		Hx
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	3.0	4.0	4.0		Hx
Wolf Willow	<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	2.0	2.0	2.5	x	Mx
Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	3.0	3.0	3.0	x	Hx

\*Mx - Moderate Salt Tolerance \*Hx - High Salt Tolerance



Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Spread (m)	Spacing (m)	Drought Tolerant	Salt Tolerant
<b>Coniferous Trees</b>						
Siberian Larch	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	12	5.0	7.0	x	Mx
Ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	12	6.0	8.0		Mx
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	12	6.0	8.0	x	Mx
Swiss Stone Pine	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	10	3.0	6.0		Mx
Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	12	5.0	8.0	x	Mx
White Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	15	5.0	8.0		Mx
Black Hills Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Densata'	15	5.0	8.0		Mx
<b>Coniferous Shrubs</b>						
Depressa Aurea Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> 'Depressa Aurea'	0.5	2.0	2.0	x	Mx
Arcadia Juniper	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> 'Arcadia'	0.6	2.0	1.5	x	
Dwarf Mugo Pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i> <i>pumilo</i>	1.0	2.0	1.0		Mx

\*Mx - Moderate Salt Tolerance \*Hx - High Salt Tolerance



## APPENDIX 2.1 SUGGESTED LIST OF TREE AND SHRUB SPECIES

Information in this appendix is provided by the City of Saskatoon Parks Department, Community Services.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Spacing	Shape, Colour, Mature Height
<b>Deciduous Trees (seasonal)</b>			
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	7.0m	lobed silvery leaves, yellow fall colour, 16-20m ht.
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	7.0m	high head, green colour, 25m ht.
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	7.0m	interesting bark, wide spread, 18m ht.
Basswood/American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	7.0m	low head, dark green colour, 15m ht.
Little Leaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	7.0m	pyramidal form, compact branching, 12-14m ht.
Showy Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus decora</i>	6.0m	white flowers, red orange fall colour, 4.0-8.0m ht.
Japanese Tree Lilac (Ivory Silk)	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	6.0m	white plumes, upright pyramid shape, 5.0m ht.
Spring Snow Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Spring Snow'</i>	6.0m	ornamental fruit, white flowers, 6.0-8.0m ht.
Thunderchild Crabapple	<i>Malus 'Thunderchild'</i>	6.0m	deep purple foliage, pink flowers, 4.0-6.0m ht.
<b>Deciduous Shrubs (seasonal)</b>			
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	6.0m	low head, good fall colour, 3.0-5.0m ht.
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	1.5m	mound like, red stems, 2.0m ht.
Siberian Coral Dogwood	<i>Cornus alba 'Siberica'</i>	1.5m	upright, bright red stems, 1.5m ht.
Silver Leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alba 'Argento Marginata'</i>	1.5m	upright, white-green colour, 1.5m ht.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Spacing	Shape, Colour, Mature Height
<b>Deciduous Shrubs (seasonal) con't</b>			
Sweetberry Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera caerulea</i>	1.5m	round, yellow-white flowers, 1.5m ht.
Golden Flowered Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	1.5m	dense foliage, gold colour, 1.2m ht.
Adelaide Hoodless Rose	<i>Rose arkansana</i> 'Adelaide'	1.5m	sprawling, deep red flowers, 1.0m ht.
Sandcherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i>	1.5m	spreading, grey-green colour, 500mm ht.
Katherine Dykes Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	1.0m	arching growth, yellow flowers, 1.0m ht.
Three Lobed Spirea	<i>Spiraea trilobata</i>	1.0m	ball shape, white flowers, 1.0m ht.
Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	2.0m	oval upright shape, green colour, 4.0m ht.
<b>Coniferous Shrubs (year round)</b>			
Compact Mugo Pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i> 'Compacta'	1.0m	round, dark green colour, 1.0m ht.

## APPENDIX 3 MINIMUM SETBACK REQUIREMENTS FOR TREES FROM UTILITIES

Information in this appendix is provided by the City of Saskatoon Parks Department, Community Services.

For full setback requirements refer to [Section 02950 Plant Material \(3.2 Utilities and Setbacks\) of the City of Saskatoon Standard Construction Specifications: Parks](#).

### DISCLAIMER

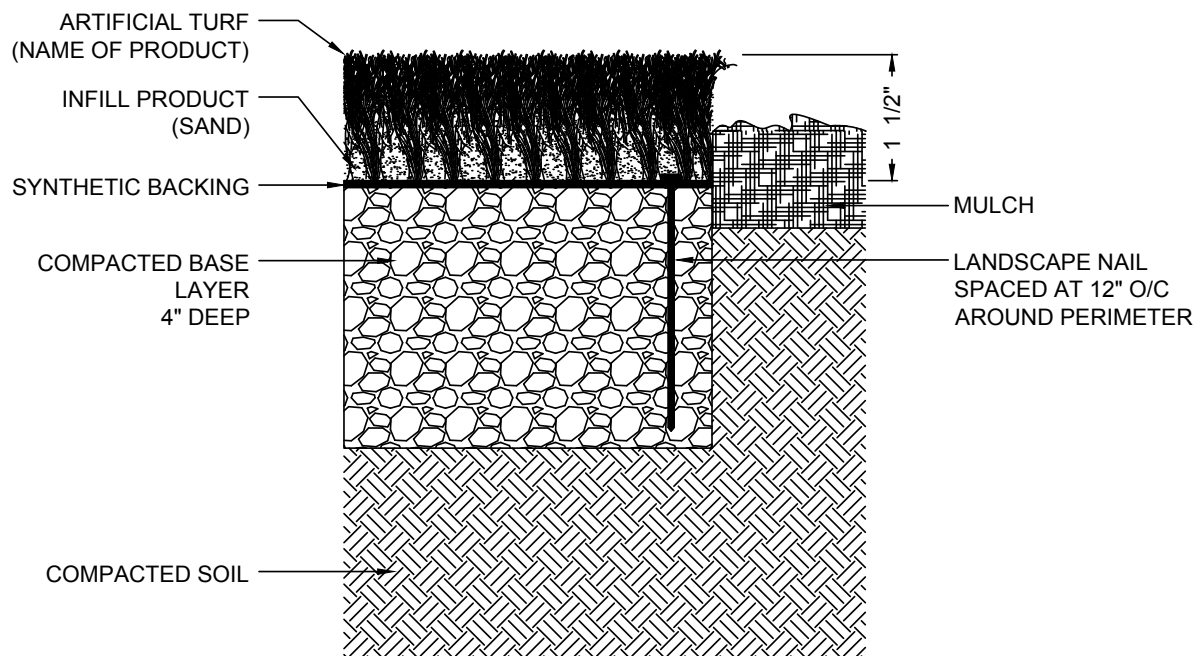
Standard Construction Specifications: Parks shall apply if there are any differences or discrepancies with the information in Appendix 3 of these guidelines.

Type of Utility	Minimum Setback
120-240 voltage underground streetlight or traffic light lines	1.0m
Buried power lines greater than 240 voltage, Shaw Cable, SaskTel, SaskEnergy buried lines	2.0m
Overhead high voltage power lines	10.0m
TransGas / Gas transmission lines	10.0m
Fiber optic lines, water main lines	3.0m
Local, Arterial, Collector, or Median curb face	1.0m
Front of stop signs, yield signs, and street corners	10.0m
Front of bus stop signs where the tree is less than 3.0m from the curb face	12.0m

### NOTE

All underground utilities within 5.0 Metres of a proposed planting site must be located and flagged.

## APPENDIX 4 ARTIFICIAL TURF CROSS SECTION EXAMPLE



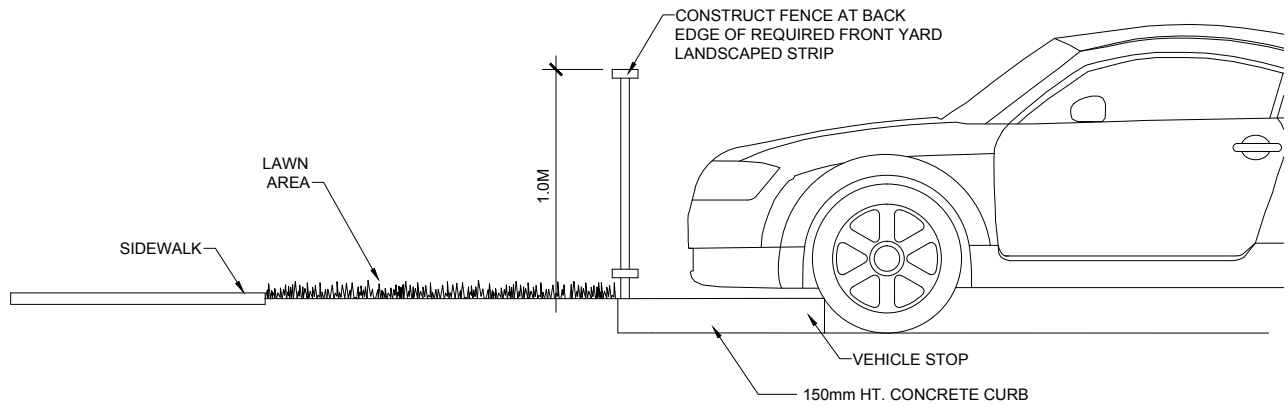
### DETAILED PRODUCT INFORMATION:

1. Product Name
2. Manufacturer
3. Pile Height
4. Material
5. Colour
6. Warranty
7. Recyclability
8. Permeability Ratio
9. Infill
10. Details for Installation Specifications

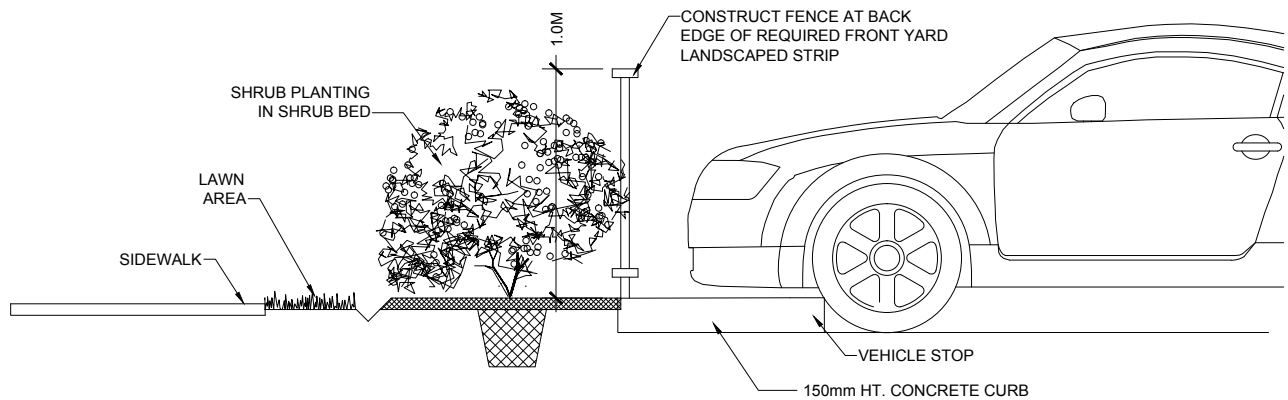
Note: Artificial turf must be installed as per manufacturer's specifications.

## APPENDIX 5 SCREENING EXAMPLES FOR PARKING AND LOADING AREAS

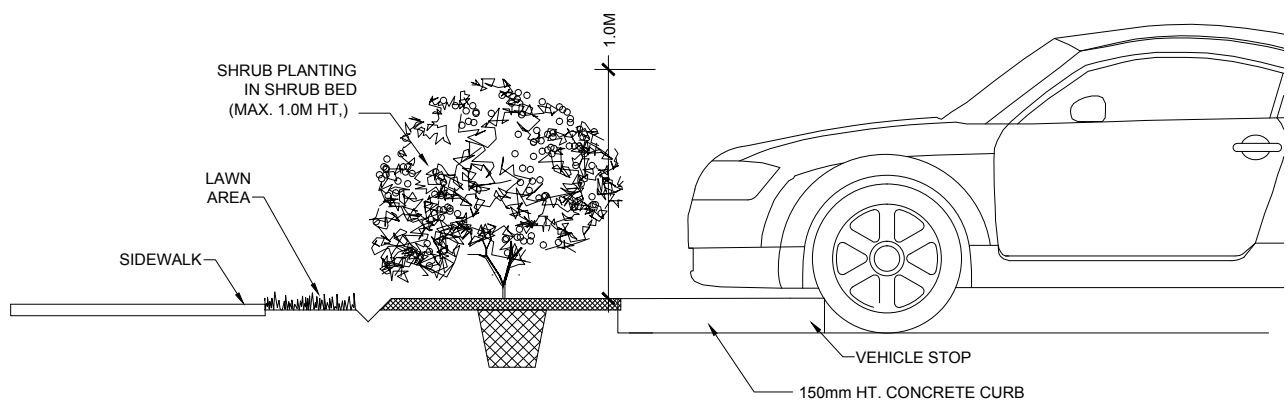
### FENCE (1.0M HT)



### PLANT MATERIAL/FENCE (1.0M HT)



### PLANT MATERIAL (1.0M HT)





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January 2022

