



GARDENING GUIDELINES

PHILOSOPHY

As background it can be mentioned that many years ago the area of Welgelegen Estate (WE) was indigenous forest. Over time this was (sadly) replaced with plantations of mainly pine. Thereafter came residential development. Small pockets of indigenous forest still remain in the Modderrug River and Swart River. After removal of the pine plantations together with rehabilitation, local fynbos re-established itself to a certain extent. Close observation will reveal that certain bird species like Knysna Turaco (Loerie) still venture into these small pockets of indigenous forest. The long term vision of the Welgelegen Homeowners Association (WHOA) is to reintroduce local indigenous plants, especially trees, in an effort to entice wildlife back into WE. This obviously excludes wildlife that is kept out by the fence. There is a symbiotic relationship between local indigenous vegetation and wildlife which the WHOA wishes to support.

The philosophy of the WHOA is that we want to encourage residents to upgrade and maintain their gardens in such a way that it supports the long term vision of the WHOA, and to ensure outdoor living areas and landscaping contribute to an awareness of the beauty and peacefulness of WE. Residents are therefore encouraged to be innovative in their garden beautification designs taking the guidance as presented in this document into consideration.

The Environmental Maintenance Contractor (Turfworx) will also be responsible for the ambitious landscaping upgrade that is underway. Increasing the visual environmental impact of WE has to do with:

- Neat and tidy green grass areas (including sidewalks)
- Tree lined streets throughout
- Striking gardens of which the design will lean towards local indigenous plants
- Densely treed common areas

COMMON AREAS

Common areas can roughly be described as the non-residential areas of the estate. This can be categorized in two distinct areas, namely:

- Conservation areas. These are the valleys and areas bordering the northern and eastern perimeter fence covered with bush and fynbos.
- “Parks” such as the braai/playpark and water ponds and estate garden areas. There are three parks named Paddagat, Drie Damme and Fish Eagle.

- Municipal sidewalk approaching the main entrance from outside.

The long term strategy is to establish lots of trees in specifically the conservation areas, parks and municipal sidewalk. The term reforestation is used to indicate the intention to re-establish local indigenous vegetation to maximum extent.

Estate gardens are being completely redesigned and upgraded. This will be done in conjunction with the vision for all streets to be tree-lined.

STREETSCAPES

All the streets in WE will eventually be lined by trees. The planting of street trees (trees on the sidewalk) by owners is compulsory. All newly built houses will require the planting of a number of street trees depending on the size of the erf. The building deposit refund is subject to this requirement.

Existing dwellings without street trees however will require a more personal approach. All owners without trees on the side walk are kindly encouraged to plant a tree/s. A friendly member of the Environmental Committee can arrange a visit where assistance with regards the type of tree/s and the actual planting of the tree/s can be discussed. Care should be taken not to plant the trees on top of municipal service lines. Please contact the Terrain Manager (TM) or member of the Environmental Committee for more information. The recommended trees to be used as street trees are:

NAME	ENGLISH	AFRIKAANS
<i>Caledendrum capensis</i>	Cape Chestnut	Wilde Kastaiing
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wild Peach	Wilde Perske
<i>Nuxia floribunda</i>	Forest elder	Bosvlier
<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>	Cape Beech	Boekenhout
<i>Apodytes dimiadata</i>	White Pear	Wit Peer
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Mitserie	Bruin Stinkhout
<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>	Outeniqua Yellowwood	Outeniqua Geelhout
<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	Real Yellowwood	Opregte Geelhout
<i>Ilex mitis</i>	Cape Holly	Waterhout
<i>Celtis africana</i>	White Stinkwood	Wit Stinkhout
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	Water Pear	Water Peer
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	Water Berry	Waterbessie
<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	Cheesewood	Kasuur / Wit Boekenhout
<i>Vachellia karroo</i>	Sweet Thorn	Soetdoring

PRIVATE GARDENS

In the case of establishing a new garden (newly built houses), and major upgrade of existing gardens, the layout of the garden in the form of a layout plan must be submitted to the Design Review Panel (DRP). This is to ensure that designs are supportive of the long term design philosophy of Welgelegen and also adhere to the 80/20 indigenous plant ratio. Meaning that preferably 80% of the plants utilized are to be locally indigenous vegetation. A recommended plant list is available to guide members as to local indigenous plants that are well adapted for this region.

There should always be at least one meter between the road curb and a flowerbed. This in order to provide space for pedestrians in the event of oncoming traffic. Planting of trees within one meter of the sewer line and other service points like fire hydrant points should be avoided as far as possible. Planting of trees must therefore be done in consultation with the TM whose task it is to help the homeowner identify such service points and lines.

The placement of rocks, pebbles, gabions and crushed stone are allowed, but such designs should be softened with the planting of the preferred vegetation from the plant list. Large rocks should not be placed within one meter from the street line curb. If a unique requirement warrants the placement of such rocks within the indicated one-meter area, such placement must be cleared with the DRP.

An edge finishing between the grass area that normally flows from the street line curb and the garden beds is allowed. The provision of such edges gives a professional look and design between the garden beds and the grass, and ensures a similar look and feeling throughout the estate. It is recommended that 150 x 150mm cobbles are used for this purpose.

In the case of integration of estate corner gardens with the owner's garden, the same requirement for the submission of the layout plan, plant list, and sight-and-drainage plan, applies. Also bear in mind that trees and plants should not obstruct the view of traffic on any corner.

Turfworx is the WHOA appointed landscaping maintenance service provider. Turfworx maintains all gardens, lawns and paths in common areas. As a concession to residents they also mow the lawns on sidewalks of all erven. This concession may be changed through a decision by the Trustees.

The above guidelines will not only ensure compliance with our Building and Environmental codes, but will also contribute to a professional look and feel and support the vision of reforestation and the reintroduction of related wildlife.

HANDY CONTACT DETAILS

The names as listed below are not prescribed service providers but merely handy contact details for your convenience.

CATEGORY	COMPANY	NAME	NO
Landscaping	Living Spaces	Leigh Gibbons	083 234 7582
Landscaping	The Chelsea Gardener	Corrine Roff	083 368 2689
Landscaping	Little Earthquakes	Liesl	083 235 0066
Landscaping	B Green Landscaping	David Ramage	082 460 6396
Landscaping	The Cutting Edge	Kobie Jacobs	076 164 0336
Garden Services	Fairway Garden Services	Bertie Agenbag	083 270 5728
Garden Services	Platinum Garden Services	Bobby Knoesen	082 920 3146
Garden Services	Mike's Garden Services	Steven van Wyk	071 619 1448
Garden Services		Morne Muller	071 838 4912
Compost	Norga Nursery	Morne	083 462 8855
Compost / Tree Bark	Grow Green Organics		044 870 0839
Lawn Dressing	Koos Lessing		082 689 0533
Rocks	K1 Quarry		072 292 2771
Nurseries	Bargain Nursery		073 141 2876
Nurseries	Norgarivier Nursery	Morne	083 462 8855
Nurseries ⁽¹⁾	Kraaibosch Wholesale Nursery	Thelma	044 889 0092
Nurseries ⁽²⁾	Redford Nursery	Richard	083 700 8612

Notes:

- (1) *Only on Thursday's; Purchases > R500*
- (2) *Large Trees (Plettenberg Bay)*

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST FOR GARDENS

An indicative plant list for the landscaping and rehabilitation areas.

GROUNDCOVERS & PERENNIALS

Carpobrotus deliciosus
Carpobrotus edulis
Chaetacanthus setiger
Chascanum dehiscent
Chlorophytum comosum
Chrysocoma tenuifolia
Drosanthemum floribundus
Falkia repens
Felicia aethiopica
Felicia ammeloides
Felicia erigeroides
Felicia echinata
Gazania krebsiana
Gazania rigens var rigens
Gazania rigens var uniflora
Geranium incanum
Helichrysum cymosum
Helichrysum petiolare
Helichrysum teretifolium
Hermannia saccifera
Hydrocotyle bonariensis
Justicia capensis
Knowltonia vesicatoria
Linum africanum
Lobelia alata
Lobelia cuneifolia
Monopsis unidentata
Oedera imbricata
Osteospermum fruticosum
Otholobium decumbens
Pelargonium betulinum
Pelargonium capitatum
Pelargonium fragrans
Pelargonium fruticosum
Pelargonium peltatum
Pelargonium odoratissimum
Plecostachys serpyllifolia
Salvia muiirii
Selago corymbosa
Selago glomerata
Selago thunbergii

Solanum quadrangulare
Stachys aethiopica
Sutera cordata
Vernonia capensis
Walafrida nitida

BULBS

Amaryllis belladonna
Aristea ensifolia
Aristea major
Babiana angustifolia
Babiana villosa
Bobartia aphylla
Boophane disticha
Brunsvigia marginata
Brunsvigia orientalis
Chasmanthe aethiopica
Chasmanthe floribunda
Cyrtanthus elatus
Dierama pulcherrimum
Dietes iridoides
Freesia alba
Haemanthus coccineus
Hypoxis setosa
Ixia campanulata
Kniphofie uvaria
Moraea spatulata
Ornithogalum salveolens
Oxalis hirta
Oxalis purpurea
Scadoxis puniceus
Sparaxia grandiflora
Tritonia crocata
Tulbaghia violacea
Wachendorfia thyrsifolia
Watsonia galpinii
Watsonia pillansii
Watsonia sp Tzitzikama shambles
Zantedeschia aethiopica

FYNBOS

Acmadenia heterophylla
Agathosma ciliaris
Agathosma apiculata
Agathosma ovata
Calopsis paniculata

Chondropetalum tectorum
Coleonema pulchellum
Elegia capensis
Erica caltra
Erica cerinthoides
Erica formosa
Erica glandulosa
Erica gracilis
Erica sessilidiflora
Erica versicolor
Phyllica sp. coastal
Protea cyneroides
Protea repens
Rhodocoma capensis
Rhodocoma foliosus
Rhodocoma fruticosa
Rhodocoma gigantes
Thamnochortus cuneus
Thamnochortus insignis

FERNS & FERNLIKE PLANTS

Blechnum punctatum
Blechnum tabulare
Rumohra adiantiformis
Streptocarpus rexii
Todea barbata

SUCCULENTS

Acrodon bellidifloris
Aloe arborescens
Aloe ferox
Aloe maculata
Bulbine frutescens
Cotyledon orbiculata
Glottiphyllum haagei
Lampranthus spp.
Drosanthemum floribundum
Othonna capensis

CLIMBERS

Rhoicissus digitata
Rhoicissus tomentosa
Rhoicissus tridentata
Senecio quiquelobus
Vernonia mespilifolia

SHRUBS & SMALL TREES

Anisodonteia capensis
 Anisodonteia scabrata
 Aspalathus florifera
 Buddleja salviifolia
 Burchella bubalina
 Carissa bispinosa
 Chrysanthemoides incana
 Chrysanthemoides monilifera
 Eriocapalsus africanus
 Euryops virgineus
 Felicia echinata
 Felicia filifolia
 Freylinia lanceolata
 Gnidia tomentosa
 Gnidia squarrosa
 Grewia occidentalis
 Hermannia hyssopifolia
 Hibiscus pedunculatus
 Hypoestes aristata
 Leonatus leonorus
 Leonatus acymifolia
 Lobostemon fruticosus
 Melianthus comosus
 Melianthus major
 Metasia muricata
 Myrica cordifolia
 Myrica quercifolia
 Orphium frutescens
 Passerina rigida
 Pelargonium cordifolium
 Pelargonium quercifolium
 Podalyria sericea
 Polygala fruticosa
 Polygala myrtifolia
 Polygala virgata
 Psoralea pinnata
 Relhania pungens
 Rhus crenata
 Salvia africana-lutea
 Salvia chamelaeagna
 Stoebe plumosa
 Sutherlandia frutescens
 Tephrosia capensis
 Zygophyllum morgsana

TREES

Acacia karroo
 Acakanthera oppositifolia
 Allophylus decipiens
 Apodytes dimidiata
 Brachylaena neriifolia
 Buddleja saligna
 Colodendron capense
 Canthium inerme
 Canthium mundianum
 Cassine oethiopia
 Cassine pappilosa
 Celtis africana
 Chionanthus foveolatus
 Cunonia capensis
 Curtisia dentata
 Diospyros dichrophylla
 Diospyros lycoides
 Diospyros whyteana
 Dodonea angustifolia
 Dombeya burgessiae
 Ekebergia capensis
 Ficus sur
 Halleria lucida
 Ilex mitis
 Kiggalaria africana
 Maytenus heterophylla
 Nuxia floribunda
 Ochna serrulata
 Olea europea subsp
 africana
 Pittosporum viridiflorum
 Podocarpus falcatus
 Podocarpus latifolius
 Rapanea melanophloes
 Rhamnus prinoides
 Rhus chirindensis
 Rhus glauca
 Rhus lucida
 Salix mucronata
 Schotia affra
 Scutia myrtina
 Sideroxylon inerme
 Sparmannia africana
 Tarchonanthus camphoratus
 Trimeria grandiflora
 Vepris lanceolata
 Virgilia divaricata

SEDGES:

Epischoenis gracilis
 Ficinia filiformis
 Ficinia nigrescens