# Permaculture Design for 9 Surf Parade, Blackmans Bay, Tasmania

## Pre-Planning Information for 9 Surf Parade, Blackmans Bay, Tasmania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Suburban residence, house and garden, 720 sq. metres</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of area</td>
<td>Orchards and native bushland prior to sub division development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Southern Tasmania, Latitude 43° S</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Climate | Annual avg high temp: 17°C (low mid 20s in summer daytime)  
- Annual avg low temp: 8°C  
- Annual avg rainfall: 615mm (winter/spring rains, dry summer/autumn)  
- Strong west/north west winds (weather comes in from west)  
  Occasional east/south east winds (protected by topography of hillside)  
- Sun: Altitude varies from 23° in winter to 70° in summer  
- Winter Azimuth 58° -302°  
- Summer Azimuth 123° -236°  
- Sun on north side gardens of house all day  
- Sun on south side gardens of house in late spring to early autumn  
- Sun hits north side house lower wall in winter (low altitude of sun) but not during summer (shaded by overhanging eaves)  
- Frost free |
| Topography | slopes downward approximately 12 mtrs from SE to NW (57m-49m)  
- Tucked into hillside with warmer than usual climate for the area (verging on Mediterranean climate).  
- Somewhat exposed to NW/W winds coming up from Blackmans Bay valley, but protected from colder southerly winds by rising hillside topography of surrounding land and buildings (although a wind tunnel effect immediately to south of house) |
| Water Catchment | House roof  
- Pergola roof  
- Driveway runoff  
- Path drainage  
- Terrace rock walls |
| Soil | Clay in uncultivated areas of garden – poor drainage, stony in parts (east and west property border areas)  
- Imported topsoil on existing garden beds – good drainage, mixture of pH levels around garden  
- Minimal earthworm activity except where organic matter has built up  
- Minimal erosion (sloping garden has terraces) |
| Existing vegetation | Mixed natives, varying heights – N/NE, W & SE boundaries, rockery  
- Exotics – perennials, south side (azaleas, rhododendron), driveway, rockery  
- Edibles – fruit, vegetables, north side beds, south side beds (limited sun in winter)  
- Weedy lawn – dandelions, clover, mixed grass, bulbs  
- Pine tree (type?) – west side windbreak  
- Pine bushes (type?) – south side boundary privacy screen  
- Palm tree (type?) – east side (possum playground) |
<p>| Existing fauna | Birds – new holland honey eaters, little wattle birds, blackbirds, |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>eastern &amp; green rosellas, musk lorikeets, superb fairy wren, silver eyes, doves, green finches, gold finches</strong>&lt;br&gt;• Skinks, bees (different types), butterflies, possum, rabbits, cats</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing structures</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Notable Features</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Neighbouring properties</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Other site details</strong></td>
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**Short term goals**

Establish a more organically productive garden environment with mixed edibles, perennials and natives. Make use of currently unused areas e.g. north facing house wall in winter for edibles, no-dig garden beds on lawn and other hard packed areas. Develop current rockery garden area as a forest garden.

**Long term goals**

A self sustaining mixed garden environment that is pleasant to be in and look at, with minimal effort required to maintain and is productive in terms of edible produce for our own use and others consumption. Sharing of produce and knowledge with neighbours and community.

**Existing property**
Sun Sector: The sun is of primary importance in this property. There is considerable difference in the hours of sunlight and the sun altitude and azimuth between winter and summer. The majority of the property has a northerly aspect exposed to sunlight most of the year. There is also a small area available for use on the southerly side of the house which is only exposed to direct sunlight during summer months as the sun does not rise over the house outside of this time.

Wind Sector: The prevailing wind is north westerly/westerly in direction and can be very strong at times. The placement of windbreaks is key for protection of zone 1 and zone 2 areas. Windbreaks will provide protection from cold winter winds and from drying summer winds. Annual rainfall is low and it is particularly dry during summer months.

Fire Sector: There is no real fire sector, although there is an outside chance that sparks from potential bushfire in a bush reserve several kilometres to the south could pose a limited threat.

Other considerations:

- The property slopes downward from south east to north west so consideration of water capture is important to ensure best use of rainfall is made.
- Views to the north of the property are of a consideration as there are stunning northerly water views across the Derwent estuary and north westerly views of Mount Wellington.
- On the south side of the property there is a public pathway and privacy for the property along this boundary is of consideration.
- The west boundary of the property is not clearly demarcated and shared with the neighbours. It currently has a number of mature native shrubs providing a privacy screen between the two houses.
Concept Plan

Zone 0 - the home

Zone 1 – areas nearest the house and used for growing often used herbs and annual vegetables. These areas consist of existing garden beds, no-dig garden beds established on current lawn area, and use of both horizontal and vertical space on the north facing wall of the house for growing herbs and vegetables.

Zone 2 – contain the majority of small fruiting trees and shrubs and longer growing vegetables.

Zone 3 – used for fruiting trees that are not visited very often

Zone 5 – areas of native trees and shrubs and grasses enclosing the property at its boundaries and to provide for privacy from neighbours, windbreaks, and foraging and habitats for birds, lizards, bees, butterflies and other wildlife.

Water

Installing of rainwater tanks is recommended to capture rainwater from the roof, which has a considerable collection area. Overflow from the rainwater tanks and the pergola roof will be run into underground seepage drainage pipes providing irrigation for the gently sloping (ESE to NW) no-dig vegetable growing areas and lower terraces.

Small swales or rills will also be dug at intervals on the sloping terraces in a number of places to aid with water retention in the ground.

Detailed Design

The detailed design drawing for the property is shown over the page.
Permaculture Design for:
9 Surf Parade, Blackmans Bay, TAS 7052
February 2014
SCALE 1:200
Designed by Judy Micklewright

Herbs include:
- rosemary, sage, oregano, thyme, coriander, lavender, parsley, lemon grass, basil, dill, mint, chives, bay leaf (in pot) and others

Vegetables grown in Zone 1 & 2 include:
- lettuce, spinach, rocket, kale, broccoli, radish, beetroot, potatoes, carrots, zucchini, tomatoes, chillies, garlic, fennel, peas, runner & bush beans, broad beans, spring onions, pumpkin, corn, rhubarb and others.

Companion planting principles are used with herbs and flowers (e.g. nasturtium, calendula) interspersed to provide pest management, beneficial insect attraction and bee forage. Fruit trees are underplanted with suitable herbs and companion plants.

Plants such as comfrey and lupins are used for soil improvement throughout the garden.