



The simplest and most subtle way to create borders that effectively separate lawn from garden beds is to use aluminium strips – around 60 to 125mm wide.

We supply a very simple system using aluminium strip and galvanised steel pegs.

There are other suppliers on the market selling complicated and expensive edging systems made from steel or aluminium that require you purchase various joiners and fiddly hardware. These systems are made with rounded lips that are old fashioned and spoil the clean straight edge that many modern landscapers are looking for.

We suggest you make your borders as you would with timber – but use aluminium instead. All you need are the strips and the pegs. You can order your aluminium pieces pre-cut to whatever sizes you require, or you can trim them yourself on site. Aluminium is quite soft and can be cut with an angle grinder.



The aluminium strips will bend easily into smooth, graceful curves and stop the spread of grass roots. They work best on fairly even terrain; if you have a lot of dips and rises, it's easier to install a paver border.

Aluminum is the most effective metal for borders because it is very light - starting from around six kilo's per 10 metres. With aluminum, you get a professional look without the heavy lifting. Aluminium does not rust, fade, rot or degrade in any way over time.

To install, first, remove any existing garden edging. Next, plan to set the border with the top edge about 12 mm above the soil level to maintain the lawn/garden separation and keep roots from crossing over the top. This makes the border almost invisible and allows you to mow right over the top. However, be aware that the thin top edge can hurt bare feet. After cutting it, make sure you round off any sharp edges with a file.

For straight lines, use a string line stretched taut from either end. For curves, use chalk or spray paint to mark out your design. You can also freely install aluminium edge as you go, without a design.

The key to setting the border is to cut a clean vertical edge along the grass with a square spade. Then you can lay the border tightly against the edge when you stake and backfill it. Lay one piece of edging into the furrow to gauge the finished height. Adjust the depth of the furrow if necessary. Make sure there are no rocks or roots blocking your desired path. There's no rule for shaping the edge. Simply follow the edges of your lawn, making smooth, gradual curves. To make smooth, sharp curves, bend the edging around a circular form.

Fix by using the edging pegs. Place the peg into the ground as close as possible to the edging and knock into the ground with a hammer. Use the double joiner pegs to overlap the strips and make corners by cutting to size and butting the edges together.

