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Street Garden Guidelines



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Street Garden Guidelines

Waverley Council supports public place gardening as a valuable activity that contributes to health and well-being, positive social interaction, community development, environmental education, protection and enhancement, and support the creation of sustainable open space public open space.

These Street Garden Guidelines detail the considerations and requirements of gardening in the nature strip. These guidelines are to be read together with the Public Place Gardening Policy 2013.

1. What is a street garden?

Street Gardens are plantings on the Council land between the private property boundary and the road kerb. This area is usually grassed and contains street trees, footpaths, driveways and other above and below ground infrastructure and is often referred to as the nature strip or road verge. Street gardens may be planted according to these guidelines.

2. Starting a street garden

- Select your planting area
- Obtain neighbourhood support
- Plan your street garden
- Submit your permit and checklist
- Assessment and approval
- Plant and maintain your garden

2.1. SELECT YOUR PLANTING AREA

The street garden guidelines are intended to help you establish a garden directly out the front of your home or place of business.

There are a few things that are essential for a successful street garden, such as access to sunlight and water. A site's suitability for street gardening and the location of any planting also depends on factors such as existing trees and other structures above and below the ground, existing and future uses of the site. As an initial assessment of site suitability, consider the following:

Location. *Directly out the front of your home or place of business?*

- ✓ If you want to garden the grassed nature strip directly out the front of your residence, then follow the steps outlined in this guideline.
- ✓ If you are unsure about where in the nature strip you planting should be located, then Council may be able to assist you to simply contact **streetgardens@waverley.nsw.gov.au** with your query.



✗ If you are looking to garden alternate space, such as a laneway near your home, then this would be considered a 'shared garden' and not a street garden.

- If you wish to start a shared garden on Council owned or managed land, contact Council's Civic Pride Coordinator at **civicpride@waverley.nsw.gov.au**. Council can assist you to gain appropriate approvals according to the shared gardening guidelines and may be able to help identify suitable sites near you.

The location of your street garden will depend on the width of your nature strip, what else is there and how it is used. The most important consideration will be that a clear pedestrian travel path can be provided or maintained. See section 4 of this guideline.

The best place for a street garden, in-ground or planter box will usually be closest to the property boundary. The main reasons are that the majority of public utilities run along the kerb-side area of the nature strip. Also because it is important to maintain clear lines of sight in this area.

Sunlight. *Does the site receive enough sunlight?*

- Access to sunlight will influence garden location and plant species selected.

Water. *Where is your nearest available water source?*

- Also consider how the movement of water surface flow will affect your garden?

Trees. *Are there existing trees?*

- Waverley's street and park trees are owned and managed by Council. We regard them as green infrastructure and we need to make sure they are not damaged by any gardening activity.

Existing use. *How is the site currently used?*

- Pedestrians, cyclists and vehicular traffic share our public spaces. Consider how many people use or walk by the proposed street garden location, how they may be impacted and how impacts may be reduced.

Future use. *Find out if there are any planned changes to the site or how it is being used.*

- Council can advise if there are any potential or immediate development plans for your streets e.g. replacement or new pavements.

Above and Below Ground.

- The nature strip is often a busy place with many existing above and below ground structures, which need to be considered during the planning stage.
- Above ground structures include, street furniture, sign posts, driveways, electrical kiosks and service pit lids.
- Below the ground exists service cables and pipes from electrical, gas and telecommunication providers.
- The position of these structures will influence the suitability of any site for planting, and the type and location of any planting that may take place.

2.2. OBTAIN NEIGHBOURHOOD SUPPORT

Neighbourhood support is an essential part of any public gardening activity. You will need to provide evidence of your consultation to Council with your application.

- **Applications for street gardens should be made by the land owner or strata manager of the land next to the intended street garden site.**
- If you are the lessee, then a letter from the land owner or strata manager of the land next to the intended street garden must accompany the application. The letter must express support for the proposal and accept responsibility for ensuring ongoing compliance with the street garden guidelines.
- As a minimum you must consult with the property owners, immediately next to your site. They may also wish to have a street garden. Or if they oppose the idea, you will have time to talk through their issues to negotiate a suitable outcome.
- For larger projects, for example where there is more than one garden bed, planter box or an area greater than 10m², nearby houses on both sides of your street eg. within 50m should be informed to explain your proposal, seek their support and/or invite them to become involved.
- Be flexible in your approach, there may be some compromise needed in order to secure support and participation in the project.
- Council's Civic Pride Coordinator will advise the amount and type of consultation needed to support your proposal.
- Several residents in a street may each submit individual applications to achieve a whole of street approach. In this instance, Council's Civic Pride Coordinator will advise the amount and type of consultation needed.



- Consider arranging a neighbourhood gathering to explain your initiative and give residents an opportunity to have their say. Also consider presenting your idea at your local precinct committee.

2.3. PLAN YOUR STREET GARDEN

Planning your street garden should start before you submit your application. Following the guidelines and checklist provided will help you to submit an application that meets the requirements of a public garden.

2.4. SUBMIT YOUR PERMIT APPLICATION AND CHECKLIST

Before you start planting, review these guidelines and send or email your proposal to Council. The proposal shall contain the following:

- The completed application form with the following information:
 - Completed checklists verifying how the garden will meet the guidelines
 - The proposed location and a sketch design of the street garden, including dimensions on Attachment 1. Design plan, or attach a separate plan.
- A completed community engagement form (Attachment 2). Provide names and addresses of neighbours who support the proposal and include any key issues and outcomes. Also provide details of those opposing the project to ensure their concerns are represented.
- The application form and checklist(s) completed by the owner or strata manager of the properties closest to the proposed street garden, with name, signature and contact details, or a letter of support for the proposed garden from the owner or strata manager.
- The applicant will be the nominated primary contact person in relation to construction, maintenance and operation of the street garden.

2.5. ASSESSMENT AND APPROVAL

Council will acknowledge receipt of your application and advise of potential timing on a case by case basis.

Note: Larger or more complex gardens or submissions may take more time to negotiate with your neighbours, landholders or managers.

A register listing the locations of Street Gardens for which approval has been issued by Council will be maintained by Council's Planning and Environmental Services division, and can be viewed on 'online mapping' on Council's website.

3. Exclusion Zones

These guidelines do not apply to certain areas, as described in the Public Place Gardening Policy. Refer to the Public Place Gardening Policy to make sure that your street garden is outside of these areas.

3.1. STATE ROADS, MEDIAN STRIPS AND ROUNDABOUTS

Street Gardens of any kind are not permitted on State Roads, including Bondi Road, Carrington Road, Council Street and Old South Head Road.

Street gardens are not permitted on any median strips and roundabouts.

3.2. REMNANT VEGETATION AND HABITAT CORRIDORS

These guidelines do not apply to areas of land that contain or adjoin remnant vegetation. **It is important to note that food crops are not permitted within areas containing remnant vegetation.**

Street Gardens may be installed within habitat areas and corridors, however special considerations apply. These areas are covered by the Waverley Development Control Plan 2012 - Biodiversity. Refer to the DCP for the conditions that relate to remnant bushland, habitat areas and habitat corridors.

If you would like to carry out a project in a remnant vegetation or habitat area, or habitat corridor, contact Council's Bushcare Coordinator, bushcare@waverley.nsw.gov.au.

4. Under the Ground

4.1. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Find out where the underground services are before you start planning your garden.

Contact **Dial Before You Dig**, by phone on 1100, on www.1100.com.au

Underground pipes and cables carry services such as water, stormwater, electricity, communications and gas, and are located in all streets and connect to your house. Find out what underground utilities run through or near your site at the planning stage.

You must locate public utilities to minimise the risk of damaging underground pipes and cables and putting lives in danger, as well as causing widespread disruption. Digging into an electricity cable or gas pipe with a misplaced stroke of a shovel can be fatal.

There are many incidents of damage to underground networks throughout Australia each year, costing millions of dollars. Individuals and companies are liable for any damage they cause to cables and pipes, and legal action may be taken against them. Waverley Council is not responsible for damage to or the repair of private stormwater lines or other utilities.

Service authorities have right of way to their assets. This means they may need to remove your plantings to access their infrastructure repairs or maintenance. It is up to you to negotiate the protection and/or reinstatement of your garden bed with the relevant service authorities. Council is not liable for any maintenance or repair of your street garden as a consequence.

All landscaping and maintenance works must be undertaken by hand. Mechanised tools and equipment are not permitted.

Any digging should be limited to the top 300mm of the soil to avoid interference with underground utilities. Note that the depth of many public utilities is not known. The stormwater drains of some properties may be at shallower depths.



4.2. SOIL

Gardens that use existing site soil are preferred by Council, rather than those that need new materials to be imported.

Plants should be selected that are suited to local soil conditions so that soil additives are not needed.

The soil or growing medium next to the footpath should be level with or slightly below the top surface of the footpath to ensure that surface water can flow into the garden bed, and that soil, mulch or other garden materials do not spill out.

Soil Safety

It is possible that lead could occur in high levels alongside our major roads due to our past use of lead based fuels. Lead and other contaminants could also be present in localised areas depending on past uses.

Waverley Council advises:

The potential for contamination from edible plants is low except if root crops are grown.

- If residents are concerned about lead and other contaminants, they should carry out soil testing at their cost to confirm levels or only garden with non-edible plants

Plants do not readily absorb large amounts of lead, and the amount they absorb depends on the species and variety of plant, the chemical composition of the soil, the amount of lead in the soil, and the soil temperature. Because so many factors influence how much lead a plant absorbs, it is difficult to predict how much lead a plant will contain based on the amount of lead in the soil.

However, lead is generally slow to move within a plant (from roots to leaves), and most of the lead that does enter a plant accumulates firstly in the roots and then in the leaves.

Fruits such as tomatoes, capsicums, melons, okra, apples and oranges and seeds such as corn, peas, and beans generally have the lowest lead concentrations and are the safest portions of the respective plants to eat if grown in lead contaminant soils.

Source: University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 2010

- Lead has no obvious affect on the health and appearance of plants, so native and ornamental plants are suitable for all soils.
- Always wear personal protective equipment such as gloves when gardening in public spaces.
- Always wash any food harvested to remove particulate matter.
- Planter boxes may be installed with approval
- Chemical soil additives used in Waverley's street gardens must be low toxicity.
- Organic soil additives are preferred such as 'worm wee' and 'worm-castings'.

Soil level

The soil level of any in-ground street garden is to be the same level as the top of the kerb or any pathway. See Figure 1. This is to ensure raised or mounded soil does not become a trip hazard.

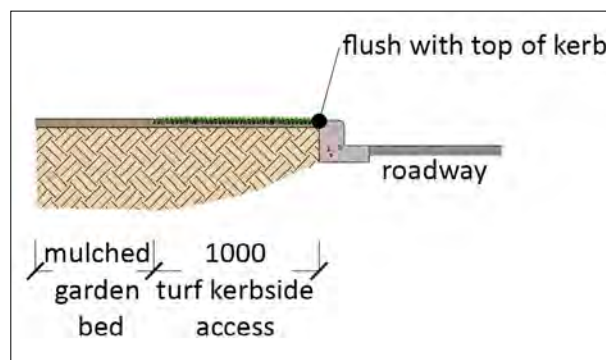


FIGURE 1: The top of your garden is level with the top of the kerb.





4.3. SUBSOIL & STRUCTURES

Permanent fixtures or structures are not permitted in street gardens.

Garden edging, retaining walls, paving and seating are not covered by these street garden guidelines. They may be negotiated under special circumstances through Council partnerships and programs such as 'Civic Pride' projects and through the Development Application process.

Permanent installations such as in-ground irrigation systems and sub-surface drainage are not permitted.

5. Above the ground

5.1. ROADS, TRAFFIC AND ACCESS

Working on a Street garden means you are working next to a road. Always consider the following when working on your street garden:

- How will your garden and related activities affect those around you?
- Always work from the footpath or nature strip, never from the road.
- Watch out for passing cars and keep clear of cyclists and pedestrians. Wearing high visibility clothing is recommended so that they can see you too.
- Keep an access strip 1000mm (1m) wide, from the top of the kerb to the garden edge to allow pedestrians to easily open and close vehicle doors, and cross to the pathway from the street. In many streets, the section closest to the road will not be wide enough for planting.
- Corners are to be unplanted for a 45degree splay from the property. Refer to figure 2.

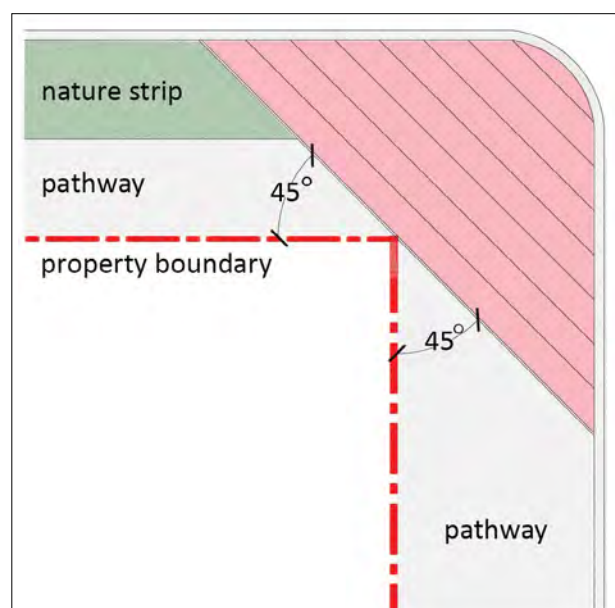


FIGURE 2: No planting area for corners

- Use low growing plants close to street intersections, driveways, pathway edges and wherever visibility is a concern. Plants should be no taller than 500mm (0.5m) in these locations.
- Use low growing plants (500mm), for a distance of 1500mm from driveways.



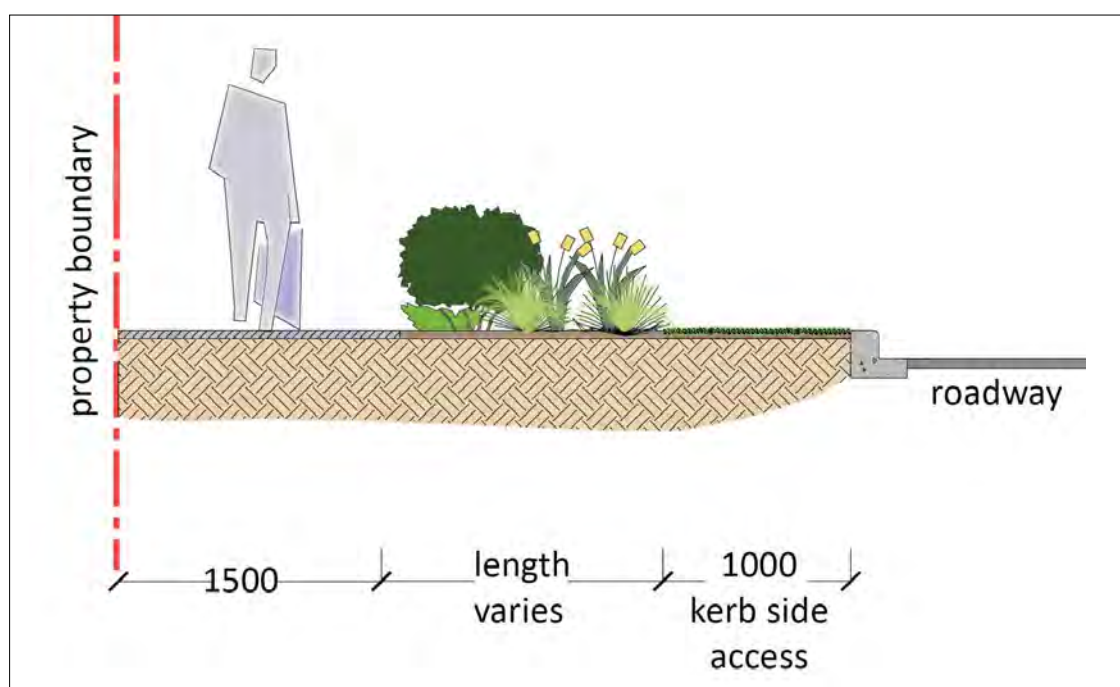


FIGURE 3: Maintain a footpath 1500mm wide where none is provided.

Pedestrian travel path

- If there is no pathway, access 1500mm (1.5m) wide must be provided so that pedestrians are not forced to walk on the roadway.
- Garden beds should not be more than 2500mm (2.5m) long without a break.
- Planter boxes should be no more than 1500mm (1.5m long) without a break.
- Keep an access strip at least 800mm (0.8m) wide unplanted in between garden beds for access to pathways and for residents to take their garbage and recycling bins to the kerb.
- Maintain a 1500mm (1.5m) clearance around light and electrical poles, electrical boxes, signage and other permanent structures. Make sure they are easily visible from both the street and the pathway.
- Don't plant spiky or tall plants which may block lines of sight for pedestrians, cyclists or motorists using or crossing the road or public footpath. See plant selection below.
- Make sure your plants do not overhang the pathway or roads.
- Sweep up leaf litter, flowers and fruit to keep from pathways and gutters.

5.2. PLANT SELECTION

It is important to select the right plants for your location, and consider how your plants will grow over time. Make sure that there is enough space for the future growth of your plants.

- Plants that are spiky, have sharp edges or points, such as cacti are not suitable for street gardens.
- Keep plants and soil clear of utility covers such as fire hydrants, phone and stormwater pits.
- Do not plant trees. Only trees planted by Waverley Council are allowed within our streets.
Note: that if you would like a tree to be planted, you can 'Adopt-a-tree'. Contact Council's Civic Pride Coordinator for more information.
- Choose drought-tolerant plants and plants suited to our coastal conditions.
- Choose perennial plants over those that last for one growing season to minimise garden maintenance.
- Areas within habitat corridors must include 50% local native plants. Refer to Residential Plant List.
- Plant height must be no taller than 2m high next to residential property lines, and 1m elsewhere. Choose plants that do not grow to exceed this height at maturity, or can be maintained at this height through trimming.
- **If plant heights do not meet these guidelines, Waverley Council reserves the right to ask plants to be trimmed within 28 days of notice, or to have them trimmed.**



Growing food in street gardens

Most food producing plants require very good soil, lots of sunlight and regular watering. When combined with the high usage and competing interests in some streets, your nature strip may not be the best location for a food garden.

Waverley Council cannot guarantee the suitability of each street for growing food. It is up to the individual public gardener to determine the quality of the soil available to you and whether or not it's appropriate to grow food in their street. With consideration and planning, residents can add edible elements to their street garden or planter box.

5.3. WORKING AROUND STREET TREES

All trees growing along our streets are owned and managed by Waverley Council, under the care of our Urban Tree department. Questions or concerns regarding street trees should be directed to **8306 3647**.

- All trees over 4 metres in height or have a canopy spread over 4 meters in diameter, or a trunk diameter greater than 300mm at 1.3m above ground level are protected under Council's Tree Preservation Development Control Plan. The DCP applies to both above and below ground parts of the tree.
- Do not cut the roots or branches of street trees.
Note: only Council staff are permitted to plant, prune or remove trees on a nature strip or on the footpath.

- Keep soil, compost or mulch from contacting the bark or trunk of the tree as moisture causes bark to rot, which can threaten the health of the tree.
- Minimum distances apply for the protection of tree roots. Any above or below ground work near an urban tree may cause the death or long term decline of a tree. As a general rule no more than 10cm of soil, compost or mulch directly above tree roots is permitted within a tree's protection zone as it may lead to shallow rooting, and inhibit the movement of air and water to the roots. Refer to Waverley DCP 2012 **Section 4 – Tree Preservation**.

- The impact on any nearby urban tree from the siting of a garden bed will be assessed prior to approval. Relocation or other measures to minimise damage to a tree will apply.
- Do not nail or tie signs, trellises or other fixtures to a street planter boxes
- Gardening is unsuitable within tree pits with tree grates, Terrabond, crushed granite, or granite setts.

Clearances around Street Trees

- Minimum clearance of in-ground street gardens from the base of a street tree in grassed or landscaped nature strip: 1500mm. See Figure 4 below.
- Minimum clearance of planter boxes from the base of street trees in hard surfaces, is 500mm from the base of the tree or any tree pit or grill. See Figure 6.

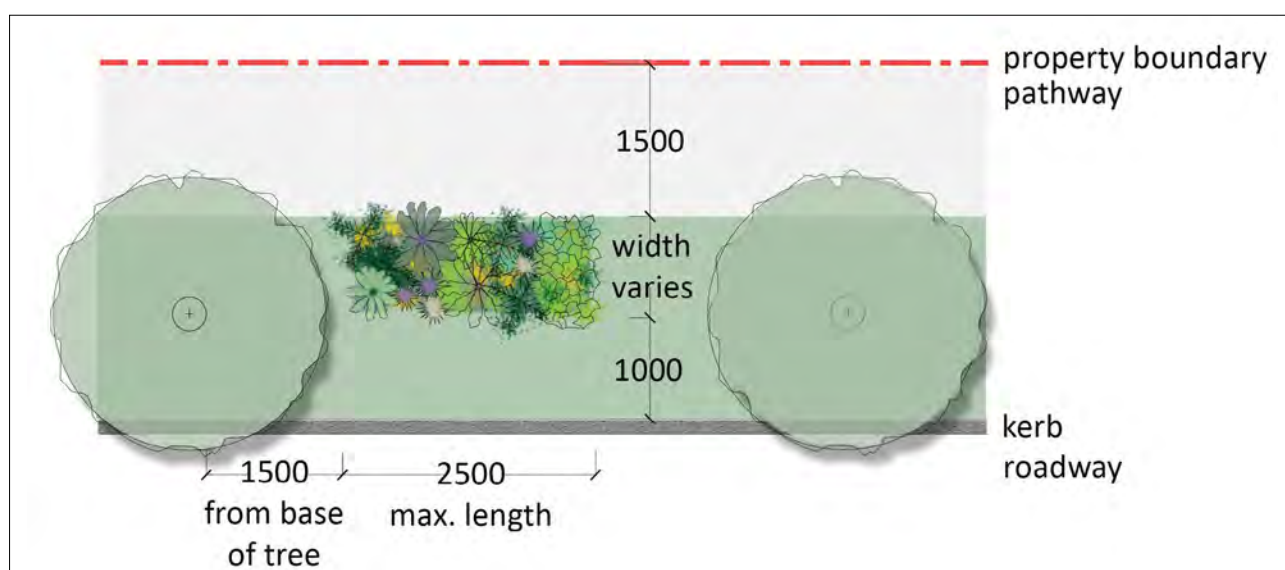


FIGURE 4: Garden bed near street trees in grassed nature strip



5.4. PLANTER BOXES

Planter boxes are permitted in street gardens with approval. Planter boxes are recommended in areas with hard, level surfaces. Planter boxes must not be higher than 550mm or longer than 1500mm to ensure they are accessible.

Materials

Planter boxes should be constructed from wood sustainably sourced or produced. Recycled wood can be used as long as it meets the requirements below. If you are growing food in your planter box, do not use treated pine.

Planter boxes are to be constructed from wood. Materials are to be sustainable in terms of harvesting and production.

Size

Planter boxes must not be more than 550mm high or 1500mm long.

Shape

All planter boxes will be square or rectangular in shape, with four sides and a fixed bottom.

Stable & weather resistant

Planter boxes must be durable enough to survive outdoors. It should be stable after planting out, resistant to toppling, waterproof and UV resistant.

Visibility

The colour of the planter box should be in contrast with the surrounding environment to ensure visibility.

Free from sharp edges

The planter box must be free of sharp edges, protrusions or features which may damage the footpath or injure passing pedestrians.

Maintenance

Ensure the planter box will be regularly maintained in a safe, tidy, and attractive condition

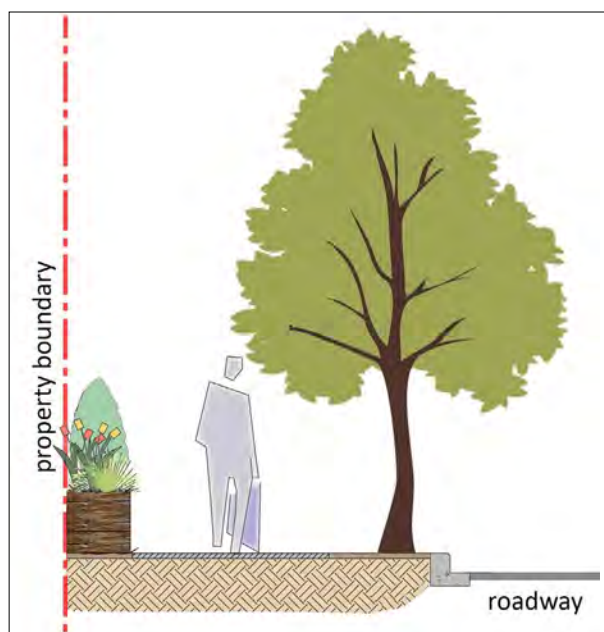


FIGURE 5: Planter box against property



TABLE 1: Minimum distances and clearances

DISTANCE REQUIRED FOR		PLANTER BOXES	IN-GROUND GARDENS
0.1m	Maximum depth of mulch around tree roots		✓
0.3m	Maximum depth for digging into nature strip		✓
0.5m	Maximum height of plants along driveways, pathway edges and wherever visibility is a concern		✓
0.5m	Minimum distance of planter boxes from tree pit edges (in hard surfaces)	✓	
0.5m	Maximum height of a planter box	✓	
0.8m	Minimum access between garden beds or planter boxes	✓	✓
0.8m	Minimum clearance from street furniture such as seats or rubbish bins, service utilities pits and grates, drains, building entrances and the like	✓	✓
1.0m	Access area along kerb, maintain unplanted	✓	✓
1.5m	Maintain low growing plants (0.5m high) for a distance of 1.5m from driveways		✓
1.5m	Minimum clearance from light and power poles, signs and other structures		
1.5m	Minimum distance for pedestrian access way where no pathway is provided	✓	✓
1.5m	Minimum clearance from the trunk of street trees in the nature strip (not in pits)		✓
1.5m	Maximum length of a planter box	✓	
2.0m	Maximum height of plants at maturity along property boundary (including height of planter boxes)	✓	✓
2.5m	Maximum distance for garden beds or planters without a break (access)	✓	✓

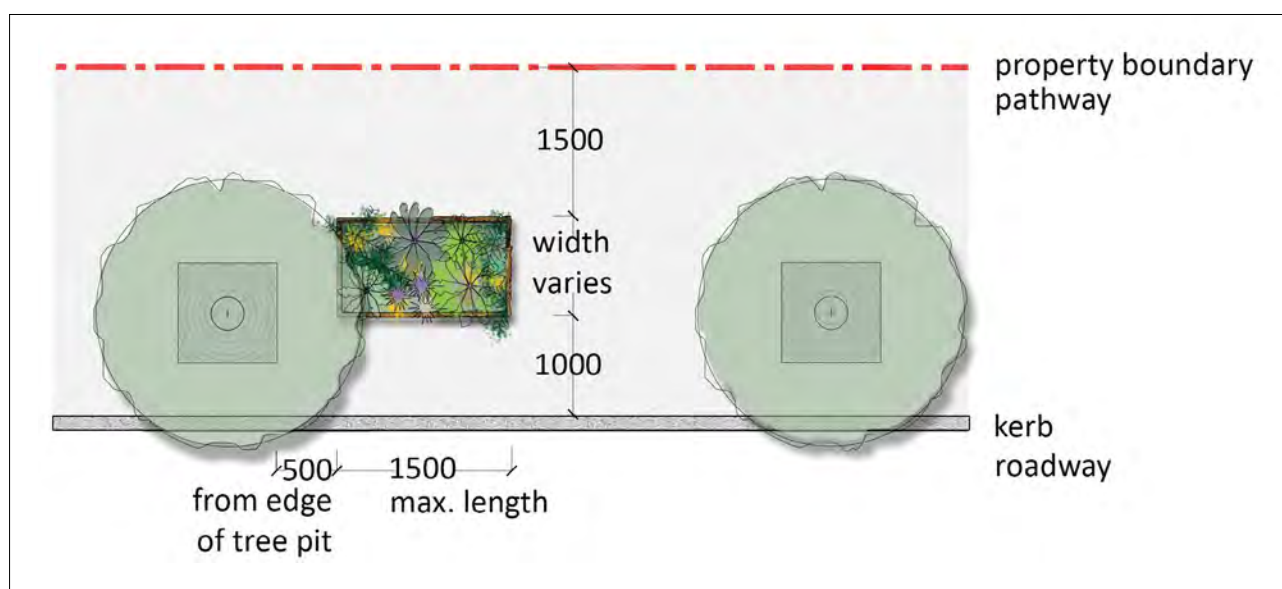


FIGURE 6: Planter box near street trees in grates in hard surface.



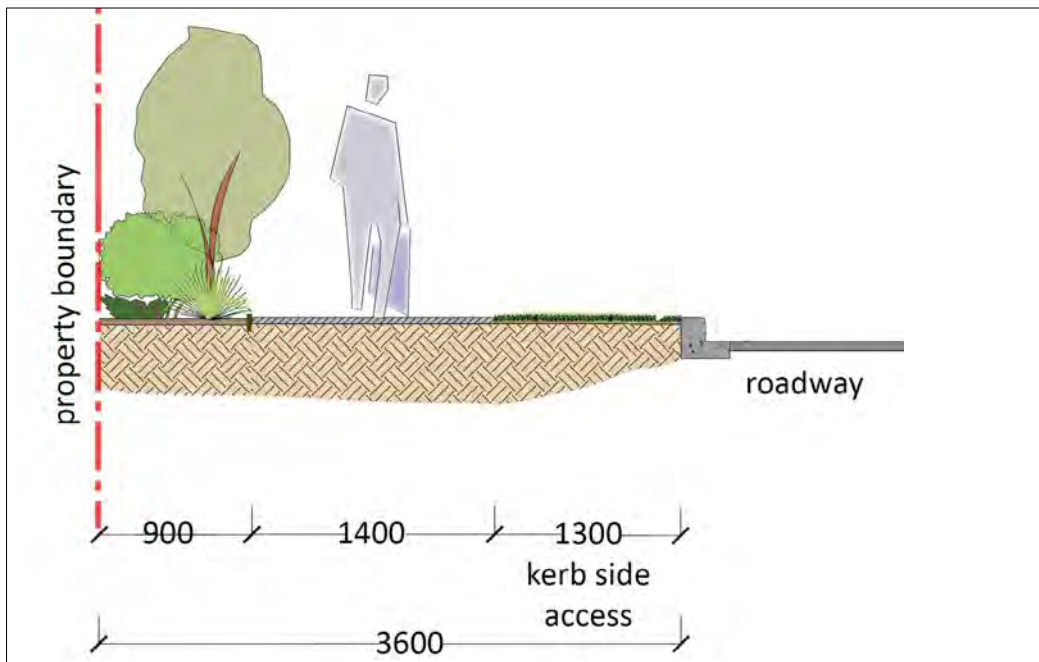


FIGURE 7: Typical Footpath with concrete pathway

The minimum width of the overall footpath needed to have a street garden (in-ground or planter box) is 2600mm.

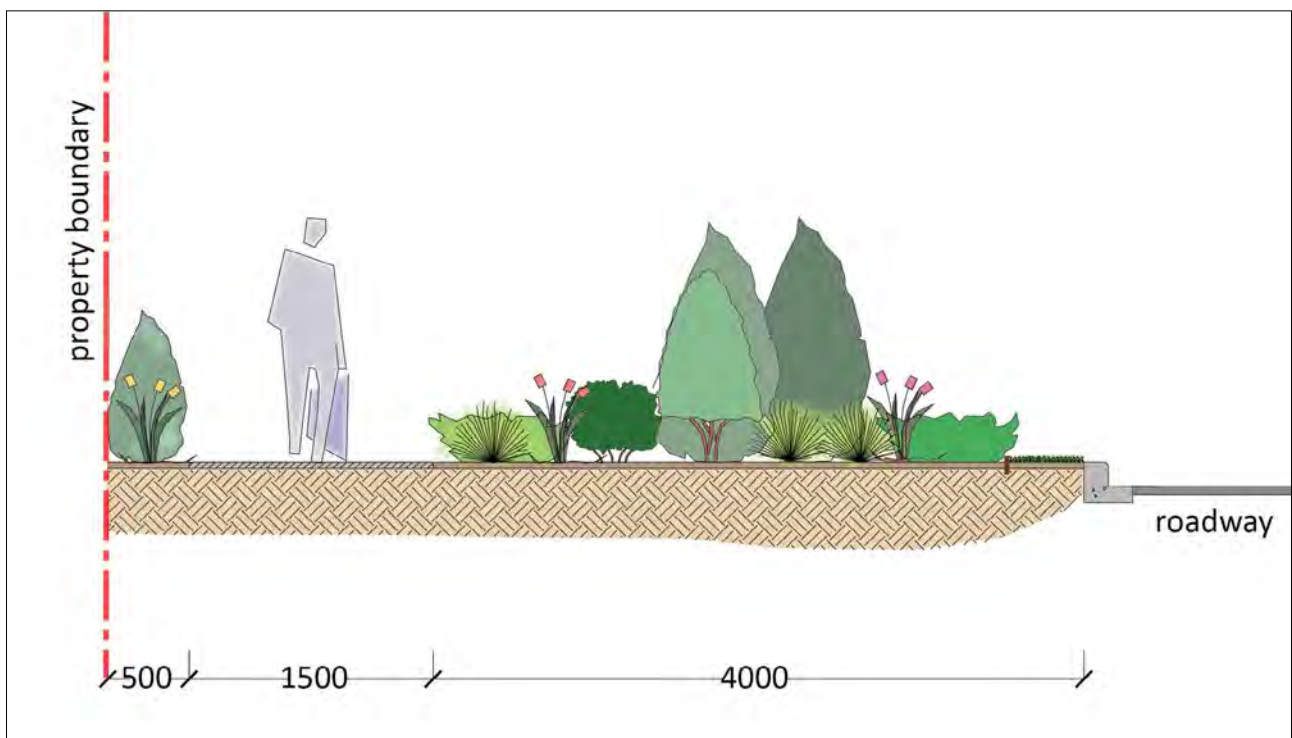


FIGURE 8: Wide nature strip with footpath

Greater opportunities exist for more planting on wide footpaths. For instance larger growing shrubs (to 2m high) may be planted in nature strips that are 4m wide.



6. Working on your garden

6.1. WORK SAFETY

You are responsible for your own safety while working on your street garden. This means following basic safety precautions such as wearing appropriate clothing, being sun-smart, using tools safely and appropriately, and handling all materials safely.

- **Be sun-smart.** Wear clothing suitable for working outdoors, such as closed-in shoes, long-sleeved shirts and trousers. Wear a hat, sunscreen and sunglasses, and drink plenty of water.
- **Work safe.** Use the right tool for the right job, use tools safely and do not store tools or materials on the footpath. Wear high-visibility clothing working next to roads or busy places. Wear gloves and any other personal protective equipment.
- **Practice sustainable gardening.** The use of synthetic fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides is not recommended. See resource conservation below.

6.2. MAINTENANCE

It is important to maintain your street garden. By applying for a street garden, the public gardener is making a long-term commitment of their time and effort to maintain their garden. The key public gardener(s), or resident(s) assuming responsibility for the care of landscaped verges must ensure they are kept in a safe, clean, healthy and attractive condition free of disease, foreign matter, dead plant material and hazards – free from obstructions.

As well as creating a visually pleasing garden, maintenance is required to ensure access.

7. Compliance/ Grievance Process

Should Council receive complaints in regard to the street garden, a Council staff member will contact you in writing to address the complaint.

Street gardens that have not been maintained in accordance with these guidelines, have been neglected, abandoned, or are unsafe or untidy will be considered to be non-compliant with these guidelines. Council may issue instructions to restore the garden to a satisfactory standard within 28 days. Council may ask that the planting be removed and the site reinstated to turf. If Council does not receive a response within this time period, the street garden will be removed by Council and associated costs will be transferred to the resident.



8. Materials and Resource Conservation

Residents are encouraged to use native or water-wise plants where possible.

Where watering is needed, residents should consider watering planters or nature strips by hand with collected rainwater or recycled water. Irrigation systems are not permitted. Water must not flow from the street garden on to the public footpath or into street drains. Mulch is recommended to retain soil moisture.

The materials used on the garden will be low hazard for the general public. For instance, they will not be sharp, moveable, cause irritation or toxicity.

Consider using re-used, recycled and organic products rather than synthetic mulches, fertilisers and chemicals.

The street garden will remain free of bamboo and hardwood stakes, steel pickets, guide wires, protruding stems and the like which may cause a hazard to other users of the footpath and road.

9. References

City of Melbourne 2013, Street Garden Guidelines. Accessed online, http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/Sustainability/WhatCanIDo/Documents/Street_Garden_Guidelines.pdf

City of Vancouver 2012, Boulevard Gardening Guidelines, Accessed online: <http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/boulevard-gardening-guidelines.pdf> Waverley Council

City of Yarra 2013, Urban Agriculture Guidelines for Neighbourhood Gardening Nature Strips and Garden Beds, Guidelines for Neighbourhood Gardening - Planter Boxes. Accessed online: www.yarracity.vic.gov.au

Sydney City Council 2012 Footpath Gardening Policy, Accessed online: http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/130585/130218_EC_ITEM06_ATTACHMENTC.PDF

10. Appendices

A. APPLICATION AND CHECKLIST 1 FOR GENERAL GARDEN BEDS

B. APPLICATION AND CHECKLIST 2 FOR PLANTER BOXES

C. ATTACHMENT 1. DESIGN PLAN

D. ATTACHMENT 2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FORM

E. PLANT LIST



STREET GARDENS APPLICATION & CHECKLIST 1



To be used by residents and business owners to gain approval for a street garden.
The form must be completed by the property owner/strata manager nearest the site,
or accompanied by a letter of support by the property owner/ strata manager

Please return form to streetgardens@waverley.nsw.gov.au.

APPLICANT DETAILS

First Name Last Name

Phone Email

Address

1. YOUR SITE

Please tick

Tell us where you would like to garden

Yes No N/A

1a. The road verge directly out front of my home, same address as listed above, or

1b. The road verge directly out front of my business or place of work, or

1c. Another location within my street/ neighbourhood.

Have you gained endorsement from the owner nearest your site?

Yes No N/A

1d. I own the property directly in front of/ next to the proposed new garden

1e. I rent the property nearest the garden, and

1f. I have attached a letter of support from the land owner/ strata manager

Site suitability

Yes No

1g. My site is located outside exclusion zones listed in the Public Place Gardening Policy

1h. My site is within an identified Habitat Corridor. See PPGP

1i. My site is next to remnant vegetation. See Map 2

1j. I have attached a map or sketch of the site, along with the project proposal

2. NEIGHBOURHOOD SUPPORT

Please tick

2a. I have consulted with my immediate neighbours, they have signed the form overleaf
in support of the project

2b. I have provided details of the community consultation undertaken. Attached

2c. I will work with Council's Civic Pride Coordinator to obtain neighbourhood support

3. UNDER THE GROUND

Yes No

3a. The underground services have been located by contacting
DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG, ON 1100, OR AT WWW.1100.COM.AU

3b. I have located connections from public utilities to my private property

4. ABOVE THE GROUND

Please tick

Soil level

Yes No N/A

4a. The top level of soil in my garden will be level with the the top of the kerb and
pathway to prevent the runoff of materials such as soil, debris or water onto the
pavement or road or into drains

4b. I want to garden in a planter box. If yes, please complete checklist 2



Roads, Traffic & Access

- 4c. The street garden will have an access strip along the length of the kerb, 1,000mm wide from the top of kerb to the edge of planting.
- 4d. Low growing plants (500mm high or less) will be planted 1500mm next to driveways to maintain sight lines.
- 4e. A 45degree splay from the property line of properties on corners or intersection remain unplanted
- 4f. Low growing plants (500mm high or less) will be planted for 1500mm from driveways, and along pedestrian crossings to maintain sight lines.
- 4g. An access way/ pathway of 1500mm wide will be provided and maintained where none is provided. To be shown on the sketch provided.
- 4h. An access way 800mm wide will be provided in between plantings/garden beds to enable residents to take garbage/ recycling bins to the kerb.
- 4i. In-ground garden beds will not be more than 2.5m long without a break

Trees

- 4j. There are existing trees in my site
If yes, I will keep a distance of 1.5m or more clear around the base of the tree clear (unplanted) to ensure the continued health of the tree?
- 4k. The garden requires planting of trees.
If yes please complete Adopt-a-tree section

Plants

- 4l. Plants will be low-growing at maturity (<500mm tall) near driveways and along pedestrian crossings.
- 4m. The maximum height of any plant in my street garden will be (<2000mm) at maturity against my property line only

5. WORKING ON YOUR GARDEN

Please tick if applicable

Materials

Yes No N/A

- 5a. The materials used on the garden will be low hazard for the general public.
For instance, they will not be sharp, moveable, cause irritation or toxicity.
- 5b. The street garden will remain free from raised edgings such as bricks, loose stones, materials and fences which may cause a trip hazard to pedestrians or vehicles?
- 5c. The street garden will remain free of bamboo and hardwood stakes, steel pickets, guide wires, protruding stems and the like which may cause a hazard to other users of the footpath and road?
- 5d. Only organic mulch will be used, to a maximum depth of 100mm
- 5e. The garden will be regularly tended to, and kept free of noxious, and environmental weeds

6. INSURANCE

NOTE: Council will provide public liability to individuals and community groups to cover a a street garden, in-ground or planter box that complies with this policy. However, Council's indemnity does not prevent a third party from making a claim against the owner for any injury, loss or damage caused by the street garden.

Please sketch the garden location, and proposed planting on Attachment 1. Design Plan, include dimensions. Or attach additional documentation.



STREET GARDENS

CHECKLIST 2 – PLANTER BOXES



Residents may install and maintain planter boxes on the kerb side of the footpath as long as it meet the requirements of Checklist 2, that means all answers must be “Yes”, or not applicable “N/A” as well as completing Checklist 1.

Waverley Council is not responsible for the upkeep, repair or replacement of Street Garden planter boxes. Clean-up instructions or removal orders may be issued to owners of non-conforming planter boxes.

Please complete and return form to **streetgardens@waverley.nsw.gov.au**.

PLANTER BOX – ACCESS

1. PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL PATH

Yes No N/A

- 1a. The placement of the planter box must allow an unobstructed pedestrian travel path at least as wide as the 1500mm for all other footpaths
Planter boxes are generally not suitable for footpaths narrower than 2600mm.

2. STREET CLEARANCES

Yes No N/A

Will your planter box have the following clearances?

- 2a. a minimum clearance of 800mm from:
- street tree pits/ grates
 - street furniture (including public seats, bicycle racks, telephones, parking meters, rubbish bins, and similar),
 - services and utilities (including light poles, fire hydrants,
 - utility pits, grates, drains, vents, light wells and similar),
 - building entrances, service entrances and fire escapes?
- 2b. a minimum clearance of 1500mm from the base of street trees.
- 2c. a minimum clearance of 1500mm from the edge of driveways.
- 2d. placement will allow a minimum clearance of 1000mm between the kerb edge and the planterbox edge, so people can access, load and circulate around parked vehicles
- 2e. a minimum clearance of 800mm from all traffic/street signage posts
- 2f. be set back at least 2000mm from the edge of the property at street corners or junctions? (as shown in Figure 2)
- 2g. be positioned well away from key access points including; accessible parking bay, pedestrian kerb ramp, taxi stand, bus stop.
- 2h. a minimum clearance of 10m from a pedestrian or children’s crossing

NOTE: Planter boxes must not be placed in bus zones, taxi zones, loading zones, or next to Accessible Parking as shown on signs and road markings. Where signs or road markings are not evident, a bus zone measures 20m from the shelter/stop on the arrival side and 10m from the departure side. Planter boxes must not be placed over tactile ground surface indicators on the public footpath, steps or ramps. Planter boxes must not be placed on traffic treatments (blisters and traffic islands).

NOTE: Care should be taken to avoid the use of spiky or tall vegetation which may impede the path, block lines of sight for pedestrians, cyclists or motorists using or crossing the road or public footpath



PLANTER BOX – DESIGN

3. PLANTER BOX DESIGN

Yes No N/A

- 3a. The planter box will be free standing and stable after planting out
 - 3b. The planter box dimensions will be less than 1500mm long
 - 3c. The planter box will be a maximum of 550mm high (measured from ground to top of planter) and stable after planting out?
 - 3d. Will the planter box be tough enough to survive outdoors?
For example, is it stable, resistant to toppling, waterproof and UV resistant?
 - 3e. Will the planter box have enough colour contrast with the surrounding environment to ensure that it does not present a hazard to pedestrians and others day or night? For example, a grey planter box would be unsuitable in a grey streetscape
 - 3f. The planter box will be free of sharp edges, protrusions or features which may damage the footpath or injure passing pedestrians
-

4. MAINTENANCE

- 4a. Will the planter box be regularly maintained to ensure it remains in a safe, tidy, and attractive condition?
-

Please sketch the proposed location of the planter box. Include distances from the kerb, property lines, and street infrastructure such as drainage & services pits and lids, street trees, signage etc. Include dimensions of your planter box, materials and colours and the proposed planting on Attachment 1. Design Plan. Or attach additional documentation.



ATTACHMENT 1 DESIGN PLAN

Please use this form to provide a detailed plan of the street garden, indicating the exact measurements of the footpath and kerb side zones as well as the type and dimension of any street furniture, City of Melbourne signage and street fixtures etc.

[illegible]

LIST OF MEASUREMENTS :



ATTACHMENT 2 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FORM

RESIDENT NAME	ADDRESS	ARE YOU AN OWNER OCCUPIER, TENANT OR LAND LORD?	DO YOU SUPPORT THE PROPOSED STREET GARDEN. WHY / WHY NOT?	DO YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS ON HOW THE PROPOSED STREET GARDEN COULD BE IMPROVED? PLEASE DESCRIBE	DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS DO YOU HAVE ABOUT THE PROPOSED STREET GARDEN? PLEASE DESCRIBE.



APPENDIX E. RECOMMENDED PLANT LISTS

Native and Bushtucker Plants

GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
SHRUBS. SMALL - MEDIUM		
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Astroloma</i>	<i>pinifolium</i>	Pine Heath
<i>Baeckea</i>	<i>imbricata</i>	Baeckea
<i>Bauera</i>	<i>rubroides</i>	River Dog Rose
<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	Variable bossiaea
<i>Brachyloma</i>	<i>daphnoides</i>	Daphne Heath
<i>Breynia</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush
<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush
<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>linearis</i>	Narrow-leaved Bottlebrush
<i>Crocea</i>	<i>saligna</i>	Crocea
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>fascicularis</i>	Darwinia
<i>Dillwynia</i>	<i>retorta</i>	Heathy Parrot Pea
<i>Lomatia</i>	<i>silafolia</i>	Crinkle Bush
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>nodosa</i>	Prickly-leaved paperbark
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>thymifolia</i>	Thyme Honey-Myrtle
<i>Monotoca</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	Tree-broomed heath
<i>Olearia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Toothed Daisy -Bush
<i>Pimelea</i>	<i>linifolia</i>	Slender Rice flower
<i>Platysace</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	Native Parsnip
<i>Phebalium</i>	<i>squamulosum</i>	Silvery Phebalium
<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>linophylla</i>	Halo Bush Pea
<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary

CLIMBERS/ GROUNDCOVERS		
<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Hairy Apple Berry
<i>Carpobrotus</i>	<i>glaucescens</i>	Pig Face
<i>Centella</i>	<i>asiatica</i>	Gotu Cola
<i>Dichondra</i>	<i>repens</i>	Kidney Weed,
<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>teucrioides</i>	Germander Raspwort
<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla
<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Golden Guinea Flower
<i>Mirbelia</i>	<i>rubrifolia</i>	Mirbelia
<i>Pandorea</i>	<i>pandorana</i>	Wonga Wonga Vine
<i>Stephania</i>	<i>japonica var. discolor</i>	Snake Vine
<i>Tetragonia</i>	<i>tetragonioides</i>	Warragal Greens
<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederaceae</i>	Native violet



GENUS GRASSES/ SEDGES	SPECIES	COMMON NAME
<i>Baumea</i>	<i>juncea</i>	Baumea
<i>Carex</i>	<i>pumilla</i>	Carex
<i>Danthonia</i>	<i>linkii</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Dianella</i>	<i>caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily
<i>Dianella</i>	<i>congesta</i>	Coastal Flax Lily
<i>Dichelachne</i>	<i>crinita</i>	Long Hair Plume Grass
<i>Echinopogon</i>	<i>caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass
<i>Lachnagrostis</i>	<i>billardiarei</i>	Common Tussock Grass
<i>Ficinia</i>	<i>nodosa</i>	Knobby Club Rush
<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Lachnagrostis</i>	<i>billardiarei</i>	Common Tussock Grass
<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat rush
<i>Microleana</i>	<i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Themeda</i>	<i>australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>resinosa</i>	Grass Tree

FERNS		
<i>Adiantum</i>	<i>aethiopicum</i>	Maidenhair Fern
<i>Cyathea</i>	<i>cooperi</i>	Australian Tree Fern
<i>Doodia</i>	<i>aspera</i>	Rasp Fern
<i>Histiopteris</i>	<i>incisa</i>	Bats Wing Fern
<i>Hypolepis</i>	<i>muelleri</i>	Harsh Ground Fern
<i>Pellaea</i>	<i>falcata</i>	Sickle fern
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	Common Bracken
<i>Sticherus</i>	<i>flabellatus</i>	Umbrella Fern

EDIBLE PLANT LIST

SHRUBS

Coffee Tree

Dwarf Citrus Cultivars

Lemon Balm

Pineapple Sage

Rosemary

GROUND COVERS

Oregano

Thyme

