



HALL BEE FRIENDLY GARDENS VICTORIA STREET

LANDSCAPE CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT FOR COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

PREPARED BY PLOT DESIGN GROUP

ISSUE A - DRAFT FOR REVIEW

6th JULY 2020



Develop entry garden to highlight entry onto main street to help slow traffic

Incorporate retaining wall and garden bed next to path to improve water retention and reduce lawn

Red brick paths and access way

Established garden bed.
Opportunity to incorporate some seating

Existing hitching rail, seating and signage

Incorporate garden bed under trees (provide access from parking area) and reduce lawn

Improve garden to reflect garden on other side of Victoria Street. Incorporate signage for local businesses to rear of free standing wall. Retain path behind kerb.

Develop entry garden to highlight entry onto main street to help slow traffic
Replace timber retaining wall with more robust material - discuss with TCCS

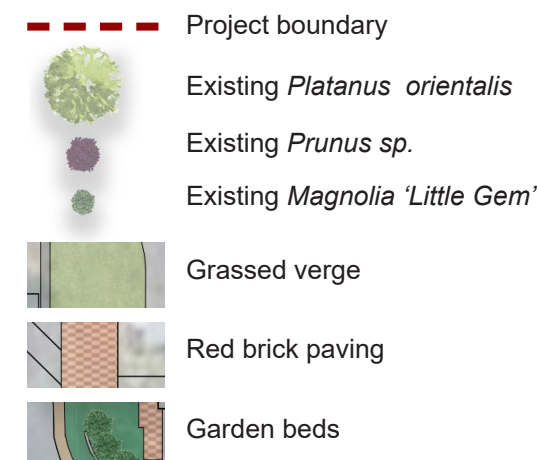
Protect trees. All works to be in accordance with the Tree Protection Act 2005

Prominent street crossing

Ensure proposed plantings do not interfere with pedestrian movement and accessibility

Retain most of the existing planting - infill and enhance with insect and bee friendly species. Incorporate signage for local businesses to rear of free standing wall.

LEGEND - EXISTING LANDSCAPE



PROPOSED STAGING OF WORKS

Entry Enhancement

- Enhance or establish gardens at the entries to Victoria Street - in ground plantings
Integrated signage with existing walls at southern end of Victoria Street

Crossing enhancement

- Install gardens on eastern side of Victoria Street (garden already established in front of Daughters)
Raised garden beds with integrated seating

Road enhancement

- Install gardens in areas of decomposed granite along Victoria Street. Carefully remove decomposed granite in garden bed areas (retain edge for access and pedestrian movement)

Grass verge improvements

- Reduce extents of grass to flat areas to improve access for maintenance. Incorporate garden beds to help with slope concerns and to improve planting mix.



PROJECT EXTENTS AND STAGING PLAN
SCALE: 1:1000 @ A3



Client: Hall Progress Association and Hall Honeys 1

20-232 Hall Bee
Friendly Gardens

Project extents and
staging plan
6th July 2020

PLOT
DESIGN GROUP



Botanical name: *Correa 'Dusky Bells'*
Common name: Native Fuchsia
Mature size: 0.7m (h) x 3m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Pink
Flowering season: Autumn and winter

Brief description:
This plant has been chosen because it provides profuse flowering throughout autumn and winter. It provides food for insects and habitat for small native birds. Mounding habit.



Botanical name: *Westringia fruticosa 'Mundi'*
Common name: Native Rosemary
Mature size: 0.2m (h) x 1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes (straight fruticosa)
Flower colour: White
Flowering season: Spring and summer

Brief description:
This plant has been chosen because it provides profuse flowering for native bees, insects and small birds. Hardy and low water use plant that can be easily trimmed or mounded.



Name: *Banksia spinulosa 'Birthday Candles'*
Common name: Prostrate Banksia
Mature size: 0.5m (h) x 1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Yellow/orange
Flowering season: Autumn and winter

Brief description:
This plant has been chosen because it provides a sculptural low growing plant. Bee, insect and bird attracting. Low water requirements once established.



Name: *Grevillea lanigera 'Mt Tamboritha'*
Common name: Grevillea
Mature size: 0.4m (h) x 1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes (straight lanigera)
Flower colour: Pink/red
Flowering season: Winter and spring

Brief description:
This plant has been chosen because it has soft green foliage and forms a good flowering ground cover. The flowers provide a lovely contrast against the foliage colour.



Name: *Hardenbergia violaceae 'Mini Ha Ha'*
Common name: False sarsparilla
Mature size: 0.3m (h) x 1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Purple
Flowering season: Winter and spring

Brief description:
This plant is a denser and smaller growing endemic species *Hardenbergia violaceae*. It flowers profusely in the depths of winter and provides habitat for native insects and birds.



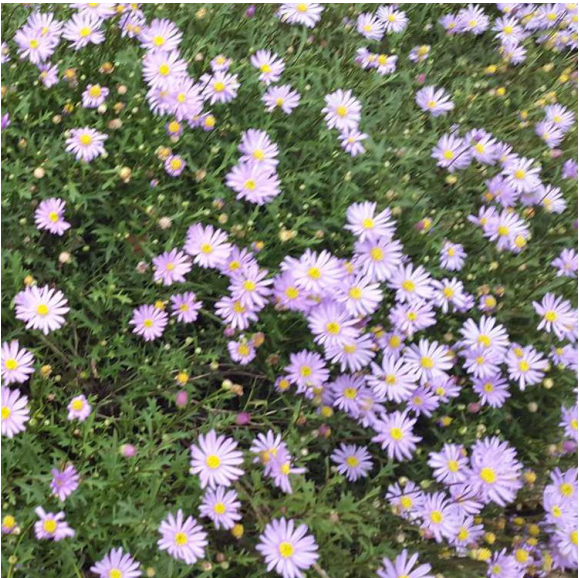
Name: *Patersonia occidentalis 'Little Pat'*
Common name: Native Iris
Mature size: 0.4m (h) x 0.6m (w)
MIS 25 listed: No
Flower colour: Blue
Flowering season: Spring

Brief description:
This plant has been chosen because it flowers in spring and provides strappy green leaves for contrast. This flowering native iris attracts bees, butterflies and other insects.



Chrysocephalum apiculatum 'Desert Flame'
Common name: Yellow Buttons
Mature size: 0.3m (h) x 0.5m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes (special plant)
Flower colour: Yellow
Flowering season: All year

Brief description:
This plant has lovely soft silvery foliage providing a nice contrast against some of the other proposed plants. The bright yellow flower clusters provide a bright pop of colour.



Name: *Brachyscome multifida 'Break O Day'*
Common name: Native Daisy
Mature size: 0.2m (h) x 0.4m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Purple
Flowering season: All year

Brief description:
This native daisy is a hardy plant that blooms prolifically once established. The soft green foliage and purple flowers attract bees, butterflies and other insects.



Name: *Rhodanthe anthemoides 'Southern Stars'*
Common name: Paper Daisy
Mature size: 0.4m (h) x 0.5m (w)
MIS 25 listed: No
Flower colour: White with yellow centers
Flowering season: Spring and Summer

Brief description:
This paper daisy has lovely soft grey/green foliage that has a lovely mounded habit. The flowers sit above the foliage and are abundant. Can be a cut flower and is bee attracting.

PLANTING THEME EXPLANATION

This native planting theme provides a mixed colour range of native flowering plants. There is variety provided in the forms of the plants, colours and seasonal flowering to provide ecological support throughout the year.

- All plant species selected provide the following:
- Ecological support to local bee and insect populations through the production of flowers for food and as habitat
 - Attainable through local wholesale nursery
 - Varied foliage and flower colour
 - Hardy native selections
 - Low water needs once established

Client: Hall Progress Association and Hall Honeys 2

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Planting option 1: Native planting palette 6th July 2020	



Name: *Lavandula angustifolia* 'Munstead'
Common name: Dwarf lavender
Mature size: 0.5m (h) x 0.5m (w)
MIS 25 listed: No
Flower colour: Purple
Flowering season: Spring to Autumn
Type: Exotic

Hardy exotic that flowers profusely over the warmer months. Dense habit and low water needs once established. Can be planted as a border plant. Prune after flowering.



Botanical name: *Hebe* 'Blue Gem'
Common name: Blue flowering hebe
Mature size: 1m (h) x 1m (w) not near road
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Purple/Blue
Flowering season: Summer to Autumn
Type: Exotic

Smaller dense growing hebe. Low water needs once established. Prune flowers when finished to promote dense new growth. Bees and butterflies are attracted to flowers.



Botanical name: *Rosemary officinalis prostrate*
Common name: Low growing rosemary
Mature size: 0.3m (h) x 1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes (straight officinalis)
Flower colour: Blue
Flowering season: Spring to Autumn
Type: Exotic

This hardy exotic ground cover can be used to cascade over walls and as a ground cover. The flowers are insect attracting and the foliage is aromatic and edible. Very hardy plant.



Botanical name: *Salvia* (assorted)
Common name: Ornamental Sage
Mature size: 0.5m (h) x 0.5m (w)
MIS 25 listed: No
Flower colour: Assorted
Flowering season: Spring to Autumn
Type: Exotic

This plant flowers prolifically though out most of the year. It will die back over winter and re-shoot in spring. Requires cut back in mid winter. Low water requirements once established.



Name: *Hardenbergia violaceae* 'Mini Ha Ha'
Common name: False sarsparilla
Mature size: 0.3m (h) x 1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Purple
Flowering season: Winter and spring
Type: Native

This plant is a denser and smaller growing endemic species *Hardenbergia violaceae*. It flowers profusely in the depths of winter and provides habitat for native insects and birds.



Botanical name: *Erigeron karvinskianus*
Common name: Seaside Daisy
Mature size: 0.4m (h) x 0.7m (w)
MIS 25 listed: No
Flower colour: Pink, white and yellow
Flowering season: Spring to Autumn
Type: Exotic

This plant has been chosen because it is readily available, hardy and flowers prolifically throughout the year. The small daisy flowers attract many insect and bird species.



Name: *Scaevola aemula* 'Purple Fanfare'
Common name: Fan Flower
Mature size: 0.3m (h) x 1.5m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Purple
Flowering season: Spring and summer
Type: Native

This plant has been chosen because it is fast growing and is a good soil stabiliser. The prolific flowers attract bees and butterflies. Lush green foliage forms a dense ground cover.



Name: *Brachyscome multifida* 'Break O Day'
Common name: Native Daisy
Mature size: 0.2m (h) x 0.4m (w)
MIS 25 listed: Yes
Flower colour: Purple
Flowering season: All year
Type: Native

This native daisy is a hardy plant that blooms prolifically once established. The soft green foliage and purple flowers attract bees, butterflies and other insects.



Botanical name: *Muscari armeniacum*
Common name: Grape Hyacinth (bulb)
Mature size: 0.1m (h) x 0.1m (w)
MIS 25 listed: No
Flower colour: White or purple
Flowering season: Early spring
Type: Exotic

This clumping bulb provides a bright pop of colour in early spring and lovely dense foliage over winter. Hardy and can be mixed with other bulbs to provide spring flowers.

PLANTING THEME EXPLANATION

This mixed planting theme provides seasonal flowering though out the year. There is a mix of hardy native and exotic species suited to the Canberra climate. This pallet has a white, blue and purple colour theme to enhance the attraction of flowers for native bees and insect species.

- The plants provide the following:
- Ecological support to local bee and insect populations through the production of flowers for food and as habitat
 - Low water needs once established
 - Varied forms and foliage colours
 - Blues to attract insects and bees

GARDEN BED EDGING ASSOCIATED WITH STAGES 2, 3 AND 4

EDGING TYPE 1 - STEEL



Material: Steel edging

Installation method: Stake into ground

Benefits:

- Narrow profile to maximise planting area
- Can be bent to form curves and circles
- Minimal tools required to install
- Relatively lightweight and easy to work with
- Can be purchased off the shelf at different profile sizes
- Install using stakes to minimal disruption under trees and in root zone
- Contemporary aesthetic
- Complement existing materials of red bricks and decomposed granite

Disadvantages:

- Cannot hold a lot of weight so therefore cannot be incorporated into a seating wall
- Height of walls maximum of 450mm (most gardens to be raised with an edge of 150mm above ground)

EDGING TYPE 2 - CONCRETE SLEEPERS



Material: Reinforced concrete sleeper edging

Installation method: Stake into ground and brackets to joins

Benefits:

- Assorted colour choices available
- Easily attainable material
- Solid edging option
- Install using stakes to minimal disruption under trees and in root zone
- Hard wearing and termite resistant
- Complement existing materials of red bricks and decomposed granite
- Can be built up to create taller garden beds and seating options can be integrated

Disadvantages:

- Garden bed design limited to geometric shapes as sleepers cannot be curved
- Heavy material to work with and required specific tools to cut material
- Can look a little bulky

EDGING TYPE 1 - STEEL SHEETING WITH RECONSTITUTED TIMBER FRAMING



Material: Steel sheeting with reconstituted timber frame

Installation method: Stake into ground or sit on soil

Benefits:

- Reconstituted timber is rot proof and termite resistant
- Can be constructed to any height or shape (curves are not easy to construct with this method)
- Can be fitted out as a wicking bed (for taller beds) to reduce water requirements more and to prevent competition from tree roots
- Mixed materials provide interest and texture
- Beds can be constructed using non specialist tools
- Opportunity to reuse or recycle materials
- Complement a rural aesthetic and tie in with existing materials of red bricks and decomposed granite

Disadvantages:

- Construction is more involved and skilled
- Bulkier frame to support seating and hold sheeting

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

VISIBILITY

- Planting in road zone and near driveways to be a maximum of 500mm in mature height to allow for visibility of vehicles
- Planting is suggested to be seasonal and bright to improve the overall amenity of Victoria Street

ACCESS

- All gardens to be accessible from all sides to allow for water, pruning, mulching and feeding

ESTABLISHMENT

- Planting to have low water requirements once established
- Watering of plants will need to be done by volunteers

MAINTENANCE

- Plants will require regular watering after planting and minimal watering once established
- Plants will need to be pruned after flowering to increase life span of plants, increase flower production and to encourage a dense habit
- The planting layout will be designed to reduce ongoing maintenance by planting closely to reduce weed growth and to cool the soil

STAGING

- It is encouraged that the work is completed in a staged approach to allow for progressive planting and to make the maintenance period more manageable

EXISTING LANDSCAPE

- Retain decomposed granite as access zone between car parking and garden beds. Width of zone to be 1500mm wide to allow for car doors to open.
- All paths and paving to be retained as is
- Areas of established planting to be retained

SIGNAGE

- Signage at the entry of Victoria Street could be improved by providing a structure behind wall for shop signage and to remove individual shop signage from the verge

Client: Hall Progress Association and Hall Honeys 4

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Material Options

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